County Convention.
E. B. PAYNE,
H. M. SINGER,
R. S. WILLIAMSON,
enth District Central Committee

EDISH REPUBLICANS.

EDISH ABPUBLICANS.

Republicans of the South Side will
candinavian meeting at the headrd Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club,
h-av., this evening at 7:30 c clock,
anies of Hayes and Wheeler Minutemed. Let there be a large attendmes supplied and officers will be
soon be supplied and officers will be
soon be supplied and officers will be NO COUNCIL MEETING

KLAND BEPUBLICANS. lub of Oakland meets to-night at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by C. M. W. Needham, Esq., D. W. Jack-

can Cub of the Seventh Ward, and A Seventh Ward Haymakers, will headquarters, corner of West Four-aion streets, this evening, at 7:30 subject for consideration will be the of the two clubs of the Seventh the business meeting several good make addresses. All Eamblicant

PLAG PRESENTATION.

If the Second Ward will present a flag
ag company of that Ward this evenbraner of Taylor street and Fourth

ST WARD REPUBLICANS. ED WARD REPUBLICANS

IRD WARD REGIMENT. e a meeting of the officers of the t of the Third Ward, at 960 Wabash wening at 8 o'clock. Members of are invited to attend. RD WARD MINUTE-MEN. e a meeting of the officers of the n Minute-Men on Friday evening, 30 o'clock, to deliver commissions

TH WARD REPUBLICANS.

cans of the Twelfth Ward and vicinn open air meeting to-night at the
stera avenue and Madison street,
serburne, E. S. Taylor, Martin Hows will address the assemblage. The
so are requested to turn out for dress
view.

EENTH WARD PRIMARIES meeting for the choice of delegates as Sixteenth Ward in the Republican matorial Couventions will be held at vick street, instead of at the south-of Sigel and Sedgwick streets, as an-e call for the Conventions. ART SALE.

-Night.

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CHICAGO, SATURDA', SEPTEMBER 30, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

POLITICAL.

The Thicago Daily Tribune.

The Tilden and Reform Party Hold Their Simon-Pure Democratic Primaries,

Which Are Well Patronized

by the Worst Elements

of Society. Disgraceful and Riotous Proceedings in All the South Town

Wards.

Good Prospects for a First-Class Row in the First District Convention To-Day.

Enthusiastic Ratification of the Republican Congressional Nominations.

An Appeal for Protection

from Colored People of Louisiana. Prominent Republicans, Black

Slaughter. White-Line Refermers Spreading Death and Terror Through the

and White, Marked for

Country. Incidents of the Progress of the Campaign in Ohio and Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The announcement that the First Ward primaries for the election of delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention would be held last night at 77 South Clark street was enough to fill the large room in the third story of that building to its utmost capacity. They were all there, including a few respectable men, who had evidently come as a matter of duty, and who were desirous that the fairest means should be used in the election, and that only the best men should be elected. It was known that there would be a row. The feeling that such would be the case seemed to have crept out early and called in all the riff-

out early and called in all the riff-raff, acum, blacklegs, desperadoes, and peace-disturbers of which the Democratic party is composed. They lined the walls and were scattered in groups here and there. All present were obliged to stand, there being but few chairs and so large a crowd.

Amid the greatest confusion the meeting was begun. Dr. J. Ward Ellis took the chair and called the assemblage to order, but they did not Amid the greatest confusion the meeting was begun. Dr. J. Ward Ellis took the chair and called the assemblage to order, but they did not come to order. However, the proceedings were commenced. The decent part of the meeting came to the front and sat down on the platform. Ed Cunningham, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Hartman were Vice-Presidents. The Chair read the authority for the meeting, and said that the members of three clubs, the First Ward Club, the Reform, and the German were entitled to vote, and that nobody, unless he had had his name on the roll for three days, could vote. They were to elect five delegates. The announcement that none but those who find been enrolled in the club for three days; could vote raised the voices of some thirty or forty persons, who were standing just in front of the Chairman. They claimed to be old resident Democrats and possessed of a vote. A general "kick" was the result. The Chair said that the County Committee had so decided and it could not be olherwise. Then all talked at one time. They yelled, hollered, screeched, howled, screamed, and no one knew what for. Dave Thornton called for the police to put the crowd back. P. McHugh moved to drive the audience into the back part of the room, and then as their names were called they should come forward and vote. Tom Foley championed the opposition to Thornton and McHugh, and attempted to be heard, but his voice was drowned in a continuation of the pandemonium which had not ceased. McHugh toid Tom to "shut up," as he was not a First Warder, and had nothing to say. Tom got up on the Chairman's table, while all around crowded the men of both factions, and tried to be heard. He appealed to the audience whether he should vote, and a plercing yell was the answer. The Chair said that that was impossible. The Secretary would call the roll, and they should ballot. Ed. Cunningham wanted to know what they should vote for. There were no nominations. Further demoniscal yells all hands around. An indescribable scene of confusion followed. Everybody tal

Swain Wickersham, Watts S. Carver, H. G. Pulling, P. McHugh, and Theodore Hartman. [Yells and cries, "That's the one." "Yes," tet... Thomas Foley was hoisted upon the table. [Cheers.] He tried to talk and cat-calls drowned his voice. Cries of "Foley," "Foley," were given and he succeeded in being heard while he read as follows: "First Ward Democratic delegates to the Congressional Convention, James Ryan, George Everhart, W. L. Newman, Anton Berg, Thomas Foley." [Terrific screams of applause. Both sides yelled.] Dave Thornton again called for order, saying that non-residents had no right to interfere. Tom Foley maintained his position on the table, and Dave mounted the table with him. They both tried to talk, in but both could not be heard. The howls of rage and the oaths of the partisan leaders filled the room with confusion. Dave Thornton then pushed Tom Foley from the table and Tom's friends rallied and shoved Thornton headlong. The table was unset, and the thugs, cut-throats, and riff-raff huddled together around the table. They pushed, struck, shoved, yelled, and many falling on the floor were trampled on. In the midst of it all, some one in the southwest portion of the room fired a pistol. A cry, "I am shot," and there was a grand stampede toward the door. The shot had a tendency to create order, and, that being partially obtained, the men came again into the room. No one was hit by the pistol-shot.

Tom Foley again stood up on the table and put forward the second ticket which had been read. He placed Ed Cunnincham in Anton Berg's place, Berg having declined the honor. [Yells and screams.] They all screamed "Ballot!" "Ballot!" Then about half wanted to elect Tom's ticket by acclamation. Dave Thornton cried for the police, and Dr. J. Ward Ellistried to persuade those present that they were gentlemen, and that the police were not wanted. A cry was raised to have new Secretaries appointed, as McHugh was interested, he being up for election. A. M. Pike said that it could not be done. Ellis, the Chairman, said

Lawyer Trude, who was standing by, said, "Any man who says that his name is not Titus, and that he does not live in this ward, is a liar." P. McHugh or Dave Thornton (the reporter is uncertain which) said, "I say so," and Trude repiled, "Then your a liar!" A general shaking of fists followed this announcement and confusion reigned supreme. It was certain that Titus was the first man who had attempted to vote, and a hat was in use instead of a ballot-box. Yet when the hat, which had been just under Thornton's hands, was picked up, it was found to contain about a good handful of Caulfield delegrate tickets. The discovery fell like a bombabell in the crowd, and "Stuff the box, Dave," "Swell her up, Dave, you stuffer," were the crice which were heard on all sides. The fields incarnate never fought harder than did those in the immediate vicinity of the ballothat. Lawyer Trude was heard to say that McHugh was interested in the election and that some one else should call the list of names. They were about ready to initiate another fight when some one, unknown because indistinguishable in the writhing mass of humanity, snatched the membership-roll and started through the crowd. They fought over it, threw each other down, and in the midst of the melce the roll was torn into pieces not as large as a 10-cent piece. Everybody yelled and screamed again. Trude mounted the table, now weak in its legs, and denounced Thornton as the prince of ballot-box stuffers, a liar, and a Lazarus of corruption. No sooner were the words out of his mouth than he was upset, the table following him. Another rumpus. Fists were raised, walking-sticks waved dangerously about, heads bobbed here and there, and legs and arms were where they were least expected. Then two policemen rushed in and, by a vigorous threatening with their clubs, quelled the rabble. A man who was supposed to be an assistant secretary announced that the roll was lost; there could be no roll-call, hence an ballot, and no legal election. He advised them all to go home. J. Ward

meeting is appended.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The tellers announced that 89 votes had been polled, of which 88 were for the following ticket, which, it is stated, will be solid for Caulfield: Dr. Swain Wickersham. Watts S. Carver, H. G. Pulling, P. McHugh, Theo. Hartmann. The Caulfield party felt elated over the result, and in some quarters it was suggested that a vote of thanks be given to Dave Thornton for the forcible manner in which he resisted the alleged attempt of the Hoxie faction to capture the meeting.

attempt of the Hoxie faction to capture the meeting.

Said Dore to a TRIBUNE reporter, "Those Hoxie fellows have been following me all day. They left \$5,000 with a friend of mine, as a bribe for me to work with the boys, and carry the ward for Hoxie, but I wouldn't do it. I have got through with those fellows. These North-Siders and West-Siders from the Eighteenth and Ninth Wards can't run this First Ward, if I know it."

"Dore, who fired the pistol?"

"Trude did; he fired it through his overcoat pocket into the floor. I was standing within a few feet of him at the time."

"What was it fired for?"

"Why, to raise a panic, and drive the respectable men away, and then the Hoxie fellows would have had it their own way."

It is understood that the Hoxie ticket, headed by James Ryan, will make an effort to obtain admission to the Convention. If they are refused, prospects for a first-class row ar: brilliant.

fused, prospects for a first-class row ar: brilliant.

SECOND.

The Primary Convention of the Democrats of the Second Ward for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional Convention. G. W. Brandt was in the chair. Ex-Ald. Fitzgerald made a speech in favor of "the brave man who at present represented the district," as he described him. Mr. Abrahama moved that the persons present separate into precincts and elect their delegates. Something like a dozen men then sprang up, and a row was imminent. Mike Evans and Fitzgerald were most numerous. Order was at length restored, and a ballot was proceeded with, Messrs. Abrahams, Fitzgerald, and Boyden acting as tellers. At its conclusion it was found that thirty-two persons had voted, and that 59 votes had been cast. Following the announcement came pandemonium—a series found that thirty-two persons had voted, and that 59 votes had been cast. Following the announcement came pandemonium—a series of yells and ahouts, oaths, threats, breaking of tables, tearing up of seats and the like, such as never could have taken place anywhere else in the world but at a Democratic gathering of the unwashed. Both sides charged the frand on the other, and the man who stuffed the box (which action was plainly seen by the reporter) was loudest in his denunciations. The wrangle lasted for fully an hour, and ended in some sort of a partial patch-up which will probably send the following delegation as the most regular one: First Precinct. Patrick Saunders; Second, Philip Schweinforth; Third, Dennis O'Sullivan; Fourth, Thomas Costello; Delegate-at-Large, George A. Meech. There will, of course, be a contesting delegation, and perbass two. The most prominent one will be headed by William J. Clingen. The full ticket given above is the Evans ticket, and is, of course, for Caulfield. The other is partily for Hoxie and partly unknown.

The Third Ward Democrats held a meeting at No. 973 Wabash avenue, last evening, to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention.

gates getting 86, and the Hoxie delegates 53.

The Fourth Ward Democratic Club held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 286
Thirty-first street, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held to-day. Judge Forrester presided. A contest was raised as soon as the meeting opened over the rule made by the Congressional Committee that no person should be allowed to vote unless he had been registered in the ward three days before the election. It was contended that no election could be had as few had signed the ward-roll, but it was finally decided to proceed according to the rule of the Committee. Balloting finally began about 9 o'clock, but scarcely one name in five was compared with the list. The result was largely in favor of the Hoxie ticket, the Cauffield ticket delegates getting 46 votes, while the Hoxie delegates received 118, the remaining votes out of the whole number of 175 being splits. The meeting was unusually noisy and unruly, and the voting occupied nearly two hours.

unruly, and the voting occupied nearly two hours.

PITH.

A mob of thugs, roughs, and shoulder-hitters, with a slight sprinkling of decent men, met at the hall corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue last evening to ratify the precinct nominations for delegates to the Congressional Convention. Some two hours were spent in selecting a Chairman, during which several first-class free fights occurred. Fortunately no one was murdered. After all other methods had failed to secure the choice of a presiding officer, the matter was left to the Presidents and Secretaries of the various precinct clubs, and these gentlemen named James T. Healy, who proved acceptable to the "true reformers." After several hours' wrangling, the following delegates were declared elected: First Precinct—Pat Dohoney, Capt. P. A Connors; Second Precinct—Michael McNamars, J. C. Strain; Third Precinct—Florence Harmon, James Murphy; Fifth Precinct—John Zimmerman, John Tulley; Sixth Precinct—John Kerney, John McCormick. This was undoubtedly the most disorderly meeting ever held in the city of Chicago, and that it ever succeeded in transacting the business for which it was assembled is one of the most wonderful things on record. Owing to evident signs of riot, the Chair dismissed the meeting before a vote was taken on the nomination of delegate-at-large. The delegates are about equally divided between Caulifield and Hoxie.

Sixth.

The unterrified electors of the Sixth Ward

They then stood around and talked, and the Thursuw man who had taken the feast in heard it stated that Dure Thornton, to begin with the state of the table of the gas to staff the ballot to that end. It was a state of the table of the past to staff the ballot to that end. It was a state of the table of the past that only those who were for Barney G. Caulfield were to be called up to deposit their ballots. Taken altogether, the meeting to the past the past that the table of the past that the thouse was to be called up to the past that the table of the past that the house was to be called up to the past that the thouse was to be called the past that the the nount of the past that the nount was not pulled for disorderly.

Or arriving at the Palmer House, the quiet and peaceable element of the party at once reorganized the meeting and proceeded to the control of the meeting and proceeded to the control of the control of the past the past that the control of the control of the past t

be admitted to the Convention.

EIGHTH.

The Eighth Ward Democrats did their selecting of delegates and howling in West Side Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street. The following were chosen delegates; First Precinct, Michael Fitzgerald; Second, William Kaspar; Third, David Dailey; Fourth, Thomas Hassett; Fifth, H. C. Boland; Sixth, Patrick Rafferty; Seventh, John Mitchell; Eighth, William Maypole; Ninth, E. T. Noonan; Tenth, Daniel McNulty; At-large, M. Wassemao.

man.

The delegates were instructed by a resolution to vote for Carter H. Harrison. In the Ninth Ward the following were selected as delegates: D. C. Lovejoy, Charles McDonald, James O'Neill, and P. Murtaugh—all for Harrison.

for Harrison.

In the Tenth Ward the following delegates were chosen: Michael Quinn, John Croak, John Connell, and A. C. Storey,—all for Harrison.

Eleventh Ward Democrats held their Congressional primary in a gin-mill at 508 West Madison street last evening, and elected John Nevins, Peter Slavin, and Edward Delmore as delegates to the Congressional Convention. After instructing the delegates to vote for the Hon. Carter H. Harrison the Reformers dispersed.

TWELFTH.

The Twelfth Ward Democratic primary election was held last evening at the rooms of the Ward Club on Madison street, near Western avenue. Only one ticket was in the field, and the men are W. B. Prettyman, Jesse Cox, Jr., O. P. Hatheway, and N. W. Hewes. A resolution was passed by the Club pledging the abovenamed delegates to the support of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison.

The following were elected delegates from the Thirteenth Ward: John E. Dalton, William McKay, Arthur Muldoon, and B. J. Hanson. No preference was expressed as to candidate for Congress.

The Democratic Primary Convention of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening at the headquarters on Cornell street, and the following delegates to the Congressional Convention elected: A. Kost, H. C. Buechner, Peter Miller, B. Schureman, Peter Fox, H. K. Akin, W. Dunnigan, and Peter Thorman. In the Fifteenth Ward F. L. Chase, M. Keller, and P. Nicholson were elected delegates at large; J. Maher from the First Precinct, P. Murphy from the Second, and H. Enright from the Third. The delegation is solid for Le-Moyne.

Moyne.

SIXTERNIH.

In the Sixteenth Ward, Edmund Juessen, John Stack, Anton Imhoff, and John Merki, were elected delegates at large; Martin Doyle from the First Predinct, J. S. Lindaur from the Secons, Fred Schreider from the Third, and James Ennis from the Fourth. The delegation is solid for Le Moyne.

SEVENTERSIE.

The delegates are: W. Daly, P. Keegan, M. McGurn, Charles Cannon, James Gardner, John Mullins, and Peter Hansbro.

The following were elected: Jacob Thielen, A. F. Ewing, J. F. Dedy, H. O'Brien, J. M. Rountree, Peter Hahn, Edward Ames, and Thomas Cash,—cleaning out the ticket nominated on Thursday evening, which was beaded by Perry H. Smith and W. C. McClure.

The Democrate Calman of Thursday evening which was beaded by Perry H. Smith and W. C. McClure.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RATIFICATION. THE FIRST AND THIRD DISTRICTS.

The usual Friday evening meeting, under the auspices of the Grand Council, was held last night at the headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets. L. L. Bond presided. The at-

tendance was good.
WILLIAM VOCKE

planed. A man's whole life, and not a single act, should be considered in judging of his qualifications for such a high office; and, when Tilden's record was examined, it would be evident that he was not to be trusted in such a responsible position. He was the leader of the Democracy, which had never sought to elevate the people, or advocated progress, or endeavored to better the condition of things. It was retrograding in its principles, and represented everything that was low, and mean, and despicable to an enlightened mind. The cry of reform was not new. It was time there were some black sheep in the Republican party. But the Republicans had never sought to destroy or steal the Government. The lew thieves had been punished. The cry was a mere subterfuge to induce the people to give the Democrats the charge of the machinery of government so that they could appease their hunger,—a fast which began in 1860. If they got control, men like some of the County Commissioners and the old Aldermen would be put into the Federal offices. In conclusion, he urged his hearers to do their duty,—a sacred duty,—and they would achieve a giorious victory in November. [Applause.]

then made a few remarks. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the result of the First District Convention, saying that the nominee, Mr. Aldrich, was one of the purest men in the city—a man of integrity and ability. [Applause.] No man had ever been nominated who was so perfectly fitted to fill the office as William Aldrich. [Applause.] He called attention to the statement of Alexander Stephens, a leader of the Democratic party, who says, in his "History of the Robellion," emphatically and distinctly, over and over again, that the South regarded all the new amendments to the Coastitution of the United States as inoperative. fraudulently obtained, and which counts to be ignored. All that legislation could be set aside if the Democrats gained the ascendancy in national affairs. Give them the control of the Senate and House and elect Tilden to the Pr

no expectation of promotion for doing his duty; consequently, he neglected his duty, and made as much out of his office as he could. Men were told that they would be ousted if they were honest. If they felt sure of their places as long as they did their duty and were honest, that would be an incentive to acting right. How could the present condition of things be remedied! By legal provision prohibiting their removal,—such a rule as governed in the case of the Consular clerks. The present system was to be done away with. The Republican party was pledged to it, and Gov. Hayes had promised to carry it out, and would do so. Congressmen should not interfere with the President in his selection, or barter away offices in their own interest, but see that they were filled solely in the interests of the people. [Applause.] It was well enough for them to give advice as to proper men, because they were competent to do it. If elected,—and he would be [applause.]—he would have no vatronage to give, but, if he were asked for advice, he would give it to the best of his ability, but would do nothing more. Bills had been introduced into Congress making it a crime to recommend a person for an office. They had not been passed because Congressmen used offices to get re-elected. Gov. Hayes did not seek a re-election, and therefore was just the man to carry out this reform. Tilden did not say he would not be a candidate a second time; be wanted a Constitutional Amendment to prevent him from running. [Applause.] Why should we go to the Democrata to put our house in order? The Republicans could do it much better [applause]—could secure what was needed by carrying out the old maxim—the offices should be filled by the best and most honest and capable men. Of the 60,000 officeholders not 300 had been charged with crimes. There were not many Belknaps in the parcy. All the good ones should be left in the places. How would it be if the Democrate came into power? Washington would be stormed, and all the offices would be filled by them, for a

no other reason, it ought to be perpetuated in power.

WILLIAM ALDRICH,
nominee for Cougress, was then introduced.
He said he had come because he had promised to. He was not much of a speaker, as all knew, being a worker rather than a talker. All understood the issue—whether the loyal or disloyal people should control the Government. The watch-fires were brightly burning, and he trusted they would soon all see that noble gentleman, Gov. Hayes, elected to the Fresidency.
[Applause.]

The meeting then adjourned.

ABOUT TOWN.

The visitors to the Grand Pacific Hotel rooms yesterday were very numerous, and among them was Mr. Charles C. Miller, of New York. Mr. Miller is a recent convert to the Republican party. It was the combined elongence of Col. Babcock, James P. Root, and the Hon. C. B. Farwell which brought him around Mr. Miller cock, James P. Root, and the Hon. C. B. Farwell which brought him around. Mr. Miller is a well-known merchant in New York. He is going South, and will speak to the Egyptians. He took with him a large package of documents to distribute among his friends. He has become convinced that Tilden is an unmitigated humbug, and that though there is a necessity for reform, he believes that Rutherford B. Hayes is the man to bring it.

I gently brood over the noisy proceedings, it pour oil on the troubled waters.

DEROCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

The Moguls in the Palmer House rooms had news to give yesterday. They were prating at their Soldiers' and Sallors' Couvention to held in Indianapolis Oct. 5. Gen. Cameron wed The Traisurs headquarter reporter a glist of names which he claimed were all of

Tes, str."

That is none of your business." Mr. Cammodified the last remark concewhat afterdra and said that prominent business men re to pay the way of all who could not afford. The truth of the matter is that the Demografic graining up a calawag organization, with the respectable men at the head to give it is. These are to be paraded as old soldiers. I Demogratic corruption fund will be used to asport them to Indianapolia, and that is tot all there will be of it. As to Union solves and sailors to any amount voting with the

at all there will be of it. As to Union soles and sailors to any amount voting with the nocracy, it is preposterous. The fact will be ren definitely on the 7th of November next. INDEPENDENT GREENSACKERS.

Termont House patriots were busily endy seterday packing sam handwiches, and, and other innocent condiments. They and indy friends are going down to Plano this hing to hold a picule on Lew Steward's Lew is expected to set up the sardines not coffee.

arm. Lew a expected to set up the saranes and hot coffee.

Jesse Harper speaks at Sandwich, De-Kalb County, this evening. There is to be a Greenback blow-out in the ladies' ordinary of the Tremont Honse this evening. S. F. Norten and John F. Session are expected to do the talking.

CORRECTION.

In the report of the speech of William Vocke, a the Third Congressional Convention putting Ir. Brentano in nomination, the speaker was nade to say that Mr. B. advocated the Fugitive lave law. What he did say was that Mr. Brentano advocated resistance to it—a very different have

A CARD FROM A. C. HESING.

The Enter of the Chicago Ecening Journal:

Tyour issue of Thursday you say that Mr.

Ty M. Shepherd had been "one of the satelof A. C. Hesing at the time Hesing was in

er, and that he had made Hesing's pardon

excuse for going over to the Democratic

y.

now, I wish to say that Mr. Shepherd never, a very sense, has been one of my satellites," ut that, on the contrary, he belonged to that lass of Republican schemers whom I always posed. As a member of the Legislature, he can one of the main schemers for the plan to teal the lake-front property, and all streets in the city not occupied by the present companies for horse-railroads. I never supported him or any nomination, but opposed him in and out foffice. His having left the Republican party is a matter of congratulation. If all of his clan fooliticians should follow him over to the other ide, they would strengthen the Republican arty to such an extent as to render the trimph of the Hayes electoral ticket in this ounty certain. Yours respectfully, A. C. Hestno.

LOUISIANA. MORE TERRORISM.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.

may be imagined, but the petitioners claim that they will not be able to vote or take any part in the election unless this terrorism is put down.

WORSE AND MORE OF FT.

Special Dispates to The Tribuns.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—For some unlexplained reason there has been for the past week or ten days, in fact since the assassination of Dr. Dinkgrave in Monroe, a built in the operations of the built-dosers, as the White-Liners call themselves, in the present campaign in this State. The Republicans have parties of speakers out canvassing, and the party with Mr. Packard recently held a meeting in East Bason Rouge and East and West Felicians Parishes, where the persecution of Republicans was carried on the most relentlessly, and the temporary effect was good; but the full was only temporary, as the following extracts from a private letter, dated "Bayou Sara, Sept. 37," will show. The writer, not desiring to become a target for the built-dosers, commences with the ignificant requirest, "Don't publish my same," and continues:

We were making such good progress politically that we had to be interfered with again. List sight, between 0 and 10 o'clock, a most disbolical interfer was committed on the Smith place, about ight miles from here. Several white tress some if whom were disquised and on horseback, helted thing of the man of the progress about 50 yards in frost of him when he was alted. The men who haited him, eight or the in samber, had dismounted, and were partly converted at the who had the him, with or the insumer, had dismounted, and were partly converted to the target for him. As soon as he was discovered they said to him: "You are of a fence. Being alarmed at seeing so may men ambushed at that hour of the inght, orcen took to his heets, when you are a Republican, and will not join the Democratic party. We are going to change your mind." The seep of the Linten was discovered they said to him: "You are one of the higger who may you are a Republican, and will not join the Democratic party. We are going to chang State And Notice of the control of t

Wheeler by a large majority.

The second indorses the platform of principles of the Republican National

The third affirms that the Republican party

stands pledged to the principles of the equality of all citizens before the law without regard to color or nationality.

The fourth commends the legislation of Congress, orders of President Grant, and action of the Attorney-General in the letter of instructions to United States Marshals to enforce the laws and protect the citizens in the performance of their political rights.

The fifth unhesitatingly inforces the financial policy of the Government in its successful efforts to restore the public credit and maintain the national honor, and the late fiscal arrangements by which \$300,000,000 of bonds have been placed at 4½ per cent interest, and an equivalent amount of 6 per cent bonds retired, thus saving \$4,500,000 interest money annually, meets the approval of the Republican party.

The sixth expresses abhorrence and places the seal of condemnation on the element in the Democratic party which justifies the slaughter at Hamburg, S. C.; which looks with complanency on the butcheries at Coushatta, La; which approves the shot-gun policy in Mississippl; which indorses the displacement of Union soldiers and establishes Confederates in their positions; which cuts down the army and navy appropriations; which sent to Congress the violent, bitter foces of the restored Republic.

The sever h disclainfully rejects the statements of the Democratic platform made at St. Louis.

A resolution was introduced recommending that the roads connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad are entitled to the same advantages, without discrimination of any kind in favor of the business of any such connecting railroads of said Union Pacific; that the Union Pacific ought to carry business over its line, from whatever point received, at a pro rata of its own through tariff on similar business.

One resolution reads:

Resolved, That we fiver such a financial policy as to enable the holders of legal tenders to received on demand their face value in one financial policy as to enable the holders of legal tenders to receive on demand their face valu

ILLINOIS.

PROTONE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

PROTONE, Ill., Sept. 29.—An audience of about 500 of the very best people of Peotone assembled last night to hear the issues of the present campaign discussed. The meeting was opened with a speech by H. H. C. Miller, Esq., of Chicago, who ably and carnestly discussed the relation of the three parties, and gave a satisfactory account of the career of Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Miller was followed by Gen. P. C. Hayes, the slaguent and popular candidate for Congress. eloquent and popular candidate for Congress. He reviewed clearly the history of the Democratic party, and completely demolished the many charges it makes against the Republican party. His pleasing manner, intense earnest-ness, and genuine eloquence, pleased every one. R. W. Marshall, Esq., of Joliet, followed in a short but telling speech, in which he reviewed the record of Alexander Campbell, showing him

up as a true Confederate. BOCKFORD

ROCKFORD.

Special Disputch to The Pribute.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 29.—Charles B. Loop, of Boone County, James Eddle, of McHenry County, and a delegate from Kane County, waited on Mr. William Lathrop, the Republican nominee for Congress of the Fourth District, to-day, and asked him to withdraw and try it over again with Gen. Hurlbut. Of course, Mr. Lathrop promptly and amphatically resented this insuit by refusing to eutertain a proposition from any such irresponsible source. It is not improbable these disappointed ones will nominate a third candidate. The Hon. J. P. Root, of Chicago, delivered a telling Republican address in Brown's Hall to-night. The Scalpers were out 300 strong, and the occasion was by far the most enthusiastic raily of the campaign. Hayes and Wheeler will have 2,000 majority in Rockford.

ford.

Bectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Iii., Sept. 23.—There was a rousing Republican turn-out in Du Page Township yesterday evening, the school-house in which the meeting was held being too small to accommodate all who attended. Able and eloquent arguments were made by Messra. James Goodspeed, of this city, and A. F. Mather, of Braidwood, the Republican nominee for State's Attorney. A thofough canvass of this township gives Hayes and Wheeler a handsome majority over the Democratic ticket on a straight vote. There are nearly as many Republicans in the town as there are Democrats and Independents combined.

TUSCOLA.

offered any citizen of this county. Tascols was Canhon's old home, and to-night he addressed the largest andsence ever assembled in the Opera-Rouse. His answer to Gen. Black's speech showed that the General was willing to take any side of a question for votes. The enthusiasm for Cannon was intense. Special traits from different parts of the country canding the command of Col. R. B. MacPherson, paraded the streets.

Dixon.

Dixon. Ill., Sept. 22.—The Hon. T. J. Henderson, our candidate for Congress for this district, addressed one of the largest meetings held at this place since the campaign opened. The Court-House was literally peaked, and hundreds went away unable to gain admittance. The Minute Men of Palmyra, mounted, and the marching company of Dixon, made a fine parade and display. There is no mistaking the signs that every Republican is wide awake, and means to do his whole duty. Extensive preparations are being made for the meeting of Gov. Cullom on the 6th of next month.

Special Dispance to The Tribuna.

JOLIET.

Special Dispance to

lican measures and masterly arraignment of the Democratic party elicited cheer after cheer.

SEWATOR MORTON AT AUBORA.

LAWRENGBURG, Ind., Sept. 23.—Senator Morion spoke for two hours to-day, at Aurura, to an audience of about 4.00 people, and held them as if by a spell nearly the entire time; and when he concluded, nearly the whole audience that heard him went and gave him a hearty shake by the hand. It was one of the most orderly assemblies that has been in this county during the campaign, and the Senator threw hot shot into the enemy's ranks until they fairly wilted under the fire. Republicans are alive here, and the old soldiers are falling into the ranks as promptly as they did at the sound of the long call during the War.

SENATOR BOOTH AND EX-GOV. NOTES AT LEB-ANON.

ABNATOR BOOTH AND EX-GOV. NOTES AT LEB-ANON, Ind., Sept. 28.—At the Republican mass execting to-day the enthusiasm was unbounded. Court-House Hall was filled to replethen, and hundreds who were anxious to hear the distinguished speakers were unable to gain admission. Senator Booth opened with one of his characteristic brilliant speeches, and for nearly two hours held the vast audience by his matchless eloquence and convincing argument. His presentation of the financial question was most favorably received, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by rounds of hearty applause. Ex-Gov. Noyes followed in a grand speech of one hour's duration, and his words fell like thunderbolts of wrath in the ranks of the Democracy. It was, withal, the most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this city, and its influence will surely be felt on the day of election.

ENGLY TO GEN. LOGAN.

thusiastic political meeting ever held in this city, and its influence will surely be felt on the day of election.

Insult to gan. Logan.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 28.—Great disestisfaction existed among the citizens all day regarding the manner in which Gen. Logan was treated by roughs, through the instigation of prominent Democrats, while addressing a Republican meeting last evening. They hooted, yelled, groaned, and tried to drown him out the became very indignant, and made one of the finest speeches ever listened to. It was plain to see that the lion was aroused in the breast of the General. He assured them that when he was through he would thrash them one at a time if they presented themselves. He intended only making a brief speech when he was called upon, but, feeling outraged by the treatment he received, he made a lengthy speech. Republicans here blush for their Democratic neighbors to-day.

Carl Schurz at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 28.—Carl Schurz spoke at the wigwam to-night, to one of the largest audiences of the campaign. The procession to-night in his honor was the grandest ever witnessel. All the Republican clubs, white and colored, turned out, despite the threatening weather, and escorted him to the hall, there being upward of 200 Germans in the ranks. Schurz's speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the opinion of Republicans is that the speech did much to influence the disaffected Germans of this city.

Columbus, Ind., Sept. 28.—Although no special effort had been made, the meeting of Gens. Bristow and Kasson was one of the largest ever held in the Court-House, Long before the hour announced the spacious court-room was crowded to its utmost capucity. Fully 1,200 persons gained admittance, and many were turned away. The speakers, though somewhat exhausted and very hoarse, exceeded our highest expectations. Many prominent Democrats were present, who expressed themselves as highly pleased, and admit that the speeches are calculated to do much good. Bartholomew will do her d

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

JUDGE TAPT AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The Hon. Alphoned Taft, Attorney-General of the United States Tart, Attorney-General of the United States, spoke here to-night, at Pike's Music Hall, it being his first speech during the present campaign. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Taft made a scathing review of the Democratic record, and presented the Southern issue in its true light. Ex-Postmaster-General Jewell, of Connecticut, followed Mr. Taft, in a few pleasant, off-hand remarks, which were cordially received.

THE HON. J. A. J. CRESWELL AT CADIZ.

Cadiz, O., Sept. 28.—The Hon. J. A. J. Creswell addressed a good sized audience here yesterday. At night he and the Hon. W. H. Creswell addressed a good sized audience here yesterday. At night he and the Hon. W. H. Koontz, of Pennsylvania, spoke to a rousing meeting. During the day the Democratic editor reported on the streets that Mr. Creswell environment of the War. Mr. Creswell environment of the War. Mr. Creswell environment of the wind of the editor of lying, and made the circumstance the text for one of the most eloquent and scathing reduces ever administered to the Democracy. Mr. Creswell is a magnificent speaker, and will do good every place he goes. We are thoroughly aroused and will gain 100 votes over last year.

BENATOR BUNDON AND EMBRY STORES AT MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 28.—Senator Edmunds, of Vermout, addressed a fair audience in the Republican wigwam this afternoon and this evening.

Emery Storrs, of Illinois, arrived from Toledo on the 7:15 train. He was met at the depot by the Hayes and Wheeler Guards, carrying torches, and escorted to the wigwam, where he is now speaking. The wigwam is densely crowded.

Empiblican MEETING AT DELPHOS.

DELPHOS, O., Sept. 28.—A large Republican meeting was held at this place last evening. Gen. Thomas W. Conway, of New Orleans, addressed a large and appreciative andience in Lytle & Scott's Hall. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

THE HON B. F. PHIXOTTO AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 28.—The Hon. B. F. Petrootto, United States Consul at Roumannia, delivered a powerful and convincing speach at the Republican meeting as the Adelphi Theatre tonight. Mr. Peixotto is one of the leading Jews, not only of America, but of the world, and exercises great influence wherever he is known. The meeting was hargely attended by our Jewish fellow-citizens, truch more so than was expected, from the fact of their having just completed their fast and exercises pecular to Atonement Day, and were in no physical condition to attend.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT TIPFIN.

The noting Man held at the Hon. M. Hune Addressed a large

break up till nearly manight. The grand rally of the Democrate at Lima did not pan out. Sigel is not a success, not even when bolstered up by Thurman and Pendleton.

Sol INGERSOLL AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, O., Sept. 28.—The Ingersoll meeting here to-day was a monster affair. Only a week's notice was given, and the meeting was ene of the largest ever held in Jackson County. The great orator was met at the deput by a regiment of mounted men, and a band, and escorted to the Gibson House. Two fine bands and a glee club furniched plenty music, etc., and at 2 o'clock p. m. the speaking began at the Fair Ground, where, in his inimitable style, big Bob talked to a crowd of what competent judges placed at 7,000 people. It was a monster meeting, and in striking contrast with the Ewing fizile of last Thursday. At the conclusion, Ingersoll received a perfect shower of bouquets. He gathered up an armful, and, with a polite bow, remarked, "Ohl who would be an old bachelor?"

bow, remarked, "Oh! who would be an old bachelor?"

LOGAN COUNTY.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Sept. 28.—The Republican rally at Rushylvania, yesterday afternoon and evening, was a grand success. The Hon. Eugene Hale and Gen. R. P. Kennedy delivered in the afternoon rousing speeches to an attentive audience of over 800 people. In the evening there was a torchlight procession; the town was filled with people. The Hon. J. T. Updegraff made one of his ringing speeches. Logan County is waking up.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 28.—Gen. Sheridan and Col. Carter addressed to-night the largest meeting that has been held in Hancock County sine 1872. A torchlight procession was formed early in the evening and paraded the streets and made a splendid appearance, completely laying in the shade the Tildenite procession last evening. Gen. Sheridan and Col. Carter dealt the sham Reform party some telling blows. Hancock County is wide awake, and will send in a good report on the 10th of October.

LIMA, O., Sept. 28.—The Franz Sigel, Pendleton, and Thurman meeting came off to-day, with 365 torches in the procession this evening, about one-third of which were carried by boys, not voters. The crowd to-day was estimated at from 1,000 to 2,500. Taken altogether, in point of numbers, for a grand rally, as this was to be, it was a grand fizzle. The Schurz meeting here next Wednesday promises to be an immense affair, with Hayes' prospects growing stronger daily.

THE 4 1-2-PER-CENT LOAN. \$46,000,000 SUBSCRIBED-FOB IN THREE WEEKS
—ROW DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS WOULD PROVE
A GREAT PINANCIAL CALAMITT.

Diep sich to New Tork Herald. Washington, Sept. 26.—"Three weeks have not yet classed," said Secretary Morrill, in a happy mood, to-night, "and \$46,000,000 of the 1½-per-cent loan have already been subscribed for. Such a thing was never known in history before in connection with our national credit. It is expected by the Treasury Department that a correspondingly flattering encouragement will continue for the absorption of the whole \$300,000,000 of the loan. It has derived a new importance, outside of a purely financial won-der, it being regarded by the Republicans as an unerring political barometer. It is now taken for granted that the avidity with which it is being taken up is a sure sign of success for the Republican Presidential ticket. It has called out this logic in Administration circles: The Republican Presidential ticket. It has called out this logic in Administration circles: The foreign bankers and large capitalists of this country think, if there could possibly be a change of Administration, and thereby the control of the financial policy of the Government should be transferred to the Democratic party, some unvettling of our securities might be involved, and our bonds would consequently not command such ready sale as has been illustrated in the achievement just accomplished by Secretary Morrill. The logic goes even further in its assumptions, and claims that the Democratic bondholders at large will not support their own party if they see that a change of Administration is likely to result in a new policy affecting the stability of their investments and the sure provisions now guaranteeing the payment of their interest. The Administration therefore expect, as a matter of self-protection, that the moneyed classes of the Democratic party, especially in New York, will co-operate with the Republicans for the protection of their bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that, if the coming elections result in the election of Hayes and Wheeler, it will argue the popular approval and consequent continuance of the present financial policy of the Republican party. The balance of the \$30,000,000 of the \$45-per-cent loan will then go off, to use his own expression, "Like hot cakes," and, with this cheering encouragement, he feels confident that stees can be immediately taken to fund the renaming \$700,000,000 or \$500,000,000 of the 6 per cents now outstanding into the 4-per-cent loan authorized by the aet of July 14,

with this cheering encouragement, he reets confident that stees can be immediately taken to fund the remaining \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 of the 6 per cents now outstanding into the 4-per-cent losa authorized by the act of July 14, 1870.

As an illustration of how a stability of the present order of things is closely watched by foreign investors in United States securities, Secretary Morrill stated, with a suggestive smile, that prior to the bassage of the resolution by the House of Representatives repealing the Specie-Resumption act he had been in communication with the Rothschilds in regard to the 4½-per-cent loan, and so sens. tive were our creditors of the least thing likely to change the nature of things that they would immediately telegraph him urgently to know what it meant and what would be the effect of it, to which he replied that it did not amount to anything, because the Democrats were driven into it, no doubt, by Hendricks, and, regarded as legislation, it would fall with the session. Strangely enough, a short time after this Mr. August Belmont was at the Cincinnati Convention urging the approval of this act, though by reason of his connection with the Rothschilds he was pecunian; interested the either way if it should affect the character of American credit abroad.

The great aim of the Government is now to provide most securely for the payment of the large amount of interest on its bonds in 1882, and anything which would interfere with it, the Republicans say, would be a source of grave significance to the country. If the Democratic party should be in the ascendency then and should not provide for such interest, it would be a great calamity and result in the ruin of the country, because our credit abroad would be gone.

On the other hand, the Democrats say they would not disturb the law, but would carry it out faithfully in order to protect their own friends interested in the safety of United States bonds as secure channels of investment. The Treasury officals calculate that the disposal of the

ing. He was called upon at his office, No. 13 Wall street, the above Ring measures and their progress at Albauy were explained to him, the object of the public meeting and the necessity of having it presided over by a leading Demogratin order to insure any success against the Ring in a Democratic Legislature were stated. The attempt to destroy the public schools through building up parochial schools with public money was especially dwelt upon, as well as the great importance to the success of the movement of Mr. Tilden's presiding. He listened attentively to the statement, and answer-

through building up parochial schools with public money was especially dwelt upon, as well as the great importance to the success of the movement of Mr. Tilden's presiding. He listened attentively to the statement, and answeren or saying very politely, but decidedly, that he could not preside at the meeting, or take any part in the movement. He was then asked if he would allow his name to be used as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting, but he declined to allow his name to be used in any way in connection with it.

The late William F. Havemeyer was then called upon by the Committee, who found him in the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of which he was President, and the necessity for a Democratic presiding officer, were explained to him in terms similar to those used to Mr. Tilden. Mr. Havemeyer wanted to know my the Committee called upon him. He was told because he was a lifelong Democrat and well known to the people of the city and State. He replied that the proper man to preside at that meeting was Mr. Tilden. The Committee then informed him that they had called upon Mr. Tilden, and he had refused to have anything whatever to do with the movement. At this remark, Mr. Havemeyer threw up his head with a "humph," and said, "He does, does he?" "Yes," the Committee remarked, "and even refused to allow the use of his name as one of the Yice-Presidents." Mr. Havemeyer them said: "I am opposed to sectarian appropriations of public money. I am in favor of the common schools, and I am opposed to the whole schedule of Ring legislation at Albany, and I have no objection to going before the public and saying so. I don't want any office, and I am not afraid of injuring my prospects." The Cooper Inatitute was crowded to overflowing that evening. Mr. Havemeyer presided. There was a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and the whole proceedings with the resolutions and speeches appeared in the Times of April 7, 1871. In view of this positive serusal of Mr. Tilden in April, 1871, to take any step to oppo

THE CONTINGENT FUND. ITS DEMOCRATIC ROBBERS-BLUE JEANS COVERS

UP CORRUPTION. Prom Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Democrats are busily going over the details of the contingen fund of Republican Congresses. They select a few isolated items, and upon them build elaborate theories of corruption. Here is one, for

rate the control of t ing an express-wagon load of books, which were stolen last year while in transit between the House of Representatives and the city Post-Office. The thic res had covered their tracks so well that McDevitt, the most skilled detective of Washington, was occupied nearly a week in discovering the offenders. But the offenders were discovered, and the stolen books were found and returned and the thieves arrested, arraigned before the Police Court, and sent to

THEFT \$100,000: What is the Democratic record of this Congress in this respect? There will be no entry of service paid to any detective for returning books The books stolen by the Democrati officials have not been returned, nor have any steps been taken by the officials of the House to secure their return. Uncle Jimmie Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, on the contrary, was occupied several weeks in the investigation of the charges that books were stolen. This Committee found that books to the amount of over \$100,000 were stolen.

secure titler return. Under Jinnate Williams with the corresponds, of the classe," and the charman of the Committee on accounts, or which the cheering encouragement, he feels construct the content of the per cents how constanding into the charman of the Committee on Accounts, or which the per cents how constanding into the content of the per cents how constanding into the content of the per cents how constanding into the content of the per cents how constanding into the content of the per cents how constanding into the content of the per cents how constanding into the content of the per cents how constanding into the content of the per cents how constanding into the content of the per cents have been a constant to the per cents have been a constant to the content of the per cents have been a constant to provide most account to provide most account of the per cents have been a constant to the foots and the per cents have been a constant to provide most securely for the parameter of things that the constant per cents of the per cents have been a constant to provide most securely for the parameter of the per cents of the per cents

C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was Secretary of State. Under that resolution the Republican House has acted, as the Democratic House must, if it obeys the law.

One use to which the contingent fund is put is, to furnish the packing-boxes for Congressmen to send their effects home. It is a bad custom, no doubt, but Uncle Jimmie Williams took his; and every Democratic member in the last House took his quota of packing-boxes at \$3.50, or thereabouts, aplece.

And what do these charges mean in the accounts of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives of the last year?

George B. Corkhill to furnishing Washington Chronicle as follows:

To W. M. Robbins:

To W. M. Robbins is the well-known Democrat who accepted a \$30 bribe in the North Carolina Legislature, and who was one of the Condederate members of Hunter Clymer's War Claims Committee, and, as such assisted in running Marsh of to Canada. How came he by \$1.50 out of the Contingent fund? And what does this mean!

ALL THE REST.

What does this mean? Louisville Courier Journal, one year, to W.

E. Arthur. 514
Can it be that the pious Watterson, in his trip
here, stopped long enough between his sherry
and champagne to lobby for the sale of the
Courier Journal to the contingent fund!
And how shall this be explained? New York World to W. E. Whitthorne, six

record shows he did. He ought to be impeached.

SAN RANDALL.

Here is something still more startling from the contingent-fund record:

Philadelphia Daily Frees to Samuel J. Randail, two months.

So the immaculate Sam, the great reformer, the leader of the salary-grab army, bought his newspapers from the contingent fund?

THE ARMY OF ROBSENS.

And here is something of still greater interest. I have no doubt Uncle Jimmle Williams' name would be in the list of this noble army of robbers of the contingent fund had he been in the last Congress. The list is headed:

Commutation of allowance of stationery for the following members of the House of Representatives, the amount of allowance being \$125 per annum.

The several persons herein named drew from

annum.

The several persons herein named drew from the contingent fund in "stationery," in "penknives," or "hardware," as Blue-Jean Williams would put it, the difference between \$125 each and the amounts set respectively against their several names. It will be seen that the names here given are leaders of the Demoratic hosts, all of whom are now denouncing Republicans from the stump for using the contingent fund:

W. L. Holman (that champion economist

who would happ the of Arnices 190.07

3. A. M. Kaspy Lottlard (who denomes lispuid to the control of the barriery for the fillinos marke to the control of the winds and the control of the Wants Illino for the Wants Illi

ans. The effort is to be continu

means. The effort is to be continued to-day, and the Tammany tax-gatherer will wait upon those who falled to give yesterday. There is little hope of securing the dequired amount, however. The city Democracy gave up Indians and Tilden long ago."

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribens.

Gov. Washburn, the speaker of the creating was not long in getting in sympathy with the spirit of his audience, and made them aringhing and vigorous speech which was frequently be terrupted with applause. He was followed by Judge Humphrey, our next Congressman, whe made a stirring address, dealing many hard hit to the Democrates and Confederate complision.

Special Dispatch to The Tribens.

St. PAUL, Mann., sept. 24.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated for County and iter. Heavy M. Smythe; Judge of Probate, W. D. Cornish: State Senator, Dr. J. H. Murphy; Representatives, Russell Blakely, Peter Berker, Hiram J. Taylor, Henry A. Castle, and W. Quinn. No nomination for Judge of the Manielpal Court was made, the election being conceded to Flint, the present incumbent, nominated by the Democrate, and large gains, including the election of a Senator and at least three Representatives, are expected.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Arrangements have been made with all the roads running into the city, excepting the Cleveland & Pittsburg Rairond, whereby all delegates to the Soldiers' Convention, to be held here Oct. 3, will be cirried at half fare. The Cleveland & Pittsburg will grant excursion rates to all wishing to election.

Ann arbor, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 29.—Another grand
Republican rally was had here to-night. C. H.

Dennison, of Bay City, spoke to a very large
audience at the opera-house. Over 800 men
with torches-paraded the streets. Large crowds
and torchlight companies came from the neighboring towns of Ypsilanti and Dexter.

RAILROADS.

READING.

READING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Philadelphial, Sept. 29.—The smash in Reading railroad stock of Wednesday, it was expected, would be perpetrated to-day, but there was nothing like the amount of stock thrown upon the market that was expected. The first quotation was 29½, but it fell gradually until 25½ had been reached. At this point a halt was called by the shorts, who began to cover they sales of Wednesday, being abundantly eatish dwith their profits, and fearful if they did not cover that their parties could not take the stock. Under this impetus the price railled. The English combination has been putting up large amounts to keep the price at 4½, but, in the depressed condition of the market, this has been a troublesome matter, and it has been resolved to withdraw the property, let the market settle, and gather in stock at the low prices. It is said that a fund of \$10,000,000 has been made to take stock, and, with the immense amounts held already in England, nearly the whole roal will be in English hands, and, when the stock recovers, as it will under an increased coal traffic and the impetus of the Centennial traffic, great fortunes will be made. Still, at the present prices, there is an apparent loss of about \$14,000,000 on the capital stock. Of course, under the great fall, all stock suffered, but the brokers begin to see that they cannot influence the outside public, and are likely to bear much of the loss themselves. There may be a few small houses go down,—and one person is said to have an apparent loss of over \$100,000,—but a few days may make a great change.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Dribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—To-day the stockholders of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad held a meeting in this city for the election of officers: C. R. Cumming, of Pekin, President; John Cheney, of Bloomington, Vice-President; J. B. Cohers, of Pekin, Secretary and Treasurer. The new Board madelease of their line to the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Company, which will operate the line from this city to Muncie, Ifid. The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi is now under control of the Wabash line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTING DESPERATE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Times prints prominently the following: "Edward Cooper, a well-known Tammany Sachem, spent yesterday in endeavoring to raise \$100,000 to carry Indians for the 'reformed' Democracy. His efforts so far as ascertained, did not meet with remarkable success, though it was rumored that a well-known business man who has been in trouble with the Revenue Department, gave largely, and that the Tammany officeholders were forced to contribute to the extent of their point of observation is at Buffalo.

THE COUNT

Conclusion of the of the Co

der a Verdict of Which Is Promptly D

The Court Instructs

The Acquittal Rests centricities of Ill latio

Indicted Step

The Ringsters Still the Bar of Pub

MORNING THIRD DAY'S PRO
The trial of ex-County Or
Jones, Russell, Ashton,
Commissioner Holden, for and defraud the county, or Criminal Court yesterday 100 people were present. tion of ex-Warden Kimber said he was sound in mine been sent anywhere as a did not do any cheating office in 1872, except in stealing was done after he The goods received were and quality.
Q.—How much money d

share of the plunder? A. at it about \$7,000. I km was never asked under on Jury examination whether was examined by the Comm 1875, I think, but not under to shortage. There was a but I said there was not,—t for by the requisition was d before another committee statements.
Q.—Did you misstate
were mistaken about it, or
and deliberate falsehood?
hood.

were instance about it, or and deliberate falsehood! hood.

Q.—Was it willful and decidental and unintention accidental or unintentional.

Q.—Did you know you hood! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you befact that G shortmand writer who rep before the Grand Jury, hai his notes to the defense, the case of the prosecution.

Mr. Swett then read from mony before the Grand Jury acknowledged that he had not received any money or the firm of James Forsyths; it, and that there were no a that there was no desting tration, knowing that he st Witness continued: Befor Grand Jury, I spoke with M investigation, and asked him were put to me that would canould answer them, and he not necessary for me thing that would com understanding was that ny anything that would I understood that the jury questions to me, and if the them if I saw proper. I as tious should be put to me in state of affairs—whether the livered or whether I had reand he said substantially didn't remember or dedn't cline to answer—that they c to say it was so if it was

Against My Int

Q.—Did you believe you

Q.—Did you believe you falsehoods to the jury? Athis, when I went before the was there in a manner when mise myself; and I knew no in the matter; and when that directly affected me, I deny them.
Q.—You believed you had A.—Yes.
Q.—Iou believed you we wrong! A.—I did not without to court—when I was alon not knewing my rights. I he

BELKNAPS GENESIS.

Results of an Opportune Speech-Belknap's Early Record.

sponsible for Him.

Washington, D. C., Spt. 23.—The question is often asked, "How his Gen. Belknap become Secretary of War?" 'Gn. Morgan L. Smith, of Bloomington, Ill., who died last year at Jersey City under such paintle circumstances, once told me the secret histry of the appointment of Belknap, as he claimed to have heard it from the President himself. The story was this:

Gen. Giles A. Smith.of Illinois, at one time Second Assistant Posmaster-General, was a

effort is to be continued to-day many tax-gatherer will wait upon fled to give year-day. There is securing the dequired amount, he city Democracy gave up Indiana one ago."

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Ital Dispatch to The Tribuna.

A CROSSE, WIS.

Ital Dispatch to The Tribuna.

A Wis., Sept. 29.—The Republicar

in last evening was the most such to finumbers, respectability, and since the campaign of 1863. Ne large, imposing, and enthusiastic messed in this wicinity. It is cett.

400 persons were in the opera hall, a were unable to gain admittance, ira, the speaker of the evening in getting in sympathy with the undence, and made them a ringing aspeech which was frequently inthe appliance. He was followed by hrey, our next Congressman, when address, dealing many hard hits erats and Confederate conspirators.

ST. PAUL.

erats and Confederate conspirators.

ST. PAUL.

clai Dispatch to The Tribena.

Minn., Sept. 22.—The Republican

Minn., Sept. 22.—The Republican

M. Smythe; Judge of Probate, W.

State Senator, Dr. J. H. Murphy;

ves, Russell Blakely, Peter Berkey,

ylor, Heary A. Castle, and W. 9.

nomination for Judge of the Munic

as made, the election being conced
the present incumbent, nominated

crats, and being unobjectionable to

The tieket nominated represents

in a much better degree than the

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vected.

pected.

E SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

ID, Sept. 29.—Arrangements have with all the roads running into the age the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railby all delegates to the Soldiers' to be held here Oct. 3, will be car fare. The Cleveland & Pittsburg reursion rates to all wishing to at-

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Join Dispatch to The Tribune.

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RAILROADS.

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PHIA, Sept. 29.—The smash in Read tock of Wednesday, it was expectstock of Wednesday, it was expectperpetrated to-day, but there was
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their parties could not take the
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LOOMINGTON, ILL. gros, Ill., Sept. 29.—To-day the the Lafayette, Bloomington & d held a meeting in this city

JERSEY CENTRAL.

29.—The Post states that it courts for a Receiver for the Central New Jersey.

SHINGTON. Office to Be Closed for Want ge-The Dorsheimer Steal eral Taft. patch to The Tribune. C., Sept. 29.—E. W. Barber,

ant Postmaster-General, has recom-he Postmaster-General the discona considerable portion of the work

of the force in the Dead-Letter the reduced appropriations and to from other divisions cannot be y, makes it necessary to abans branch of the service is chosen a of ordinary letters without considerable value to the public. employed before the reduction was nate. The system of returning ordinates was inaugurated in 1861, haveous the reduction of the Postal Departments. This system will be discontise one of the results of the as of the Bourbon House.

The system will be discontise one of the results of the as of the Bourbon House.

The system will be discontised to their full capply the demands for subsidiary silvithin a day or two \$500,000 have of from Russia to be converted into old coin. Like importations are extended to the state of the state of

to that at "another time."

MR. REED ADMITTED
that there was a day or two between the statements, but they were both made to the same Grand Jury.

Ar. Tury desired to show all that the witness testified to before the Grand Jury. If a portion of his testimony was excluded, all of it would have to be.

The Court sustained the objection.

Witness continued: Kennedy is a watchman at the Poor-House. I condon't say whether Ashton laughed when he asked me if things were all right. I saw Periolat before I went into the Grand Jury room.

Q.—What conversation did you have with him!

Objected to as incompetent; objection overmied.

Muness proceeded: I saw Jones and Crawm of the United States Sussext week. There are some at importance to the West to be been so not relating to the regulate the rates of freight in the second state of the regulate the rates of freight in the second state of the second second state of the second second state of the second se

Objected to as incompetent; objection overmied.

Watness proceeded: I saw Jones and Crawford at Pe. Jolat's office during the investigation.
Periolat said if he was called on and asked if
he paid me any money, he would say he
had not. F agreed to that. In relation
to the receipts of goods, I was to testify that
all the goods were received and everything was
in good shape. He insisted that I couldn't
compromise myself—that the jury had asked
me questions they had no right to ask, and I
should not have answered them—that I should
have called on the Court for protection.

Mr. Tuley proposed to show that Periolat told
witness to go to "another conspirator" for advice, but the Court would not permit it, because there was no evidence to cannot the defendants with the conspirac.

Witness proceeded: I made the same statements before the Grand Jury that I have made
in court. The last statement was the true one.
After the Holden investigation he and I were
good friends as far as I know. Periolat and
Holden, I think, were often at the Poor-House
afterwards, but I couldn't swear to it. I saw Holden once at Periolat's store. When Holden was
at the Asylum he got a book from Miss Rexford,
which contained the entries of dry goods received, showing the shortage between the received showing the shortage between the rec

livered. Periolat didn't know anything about the memorandum. [Witness then gave the ftems: Three barrels of molasses ware charged and one was delivered; four chests of tea were ordered and one delivered, etc. The recital provoked much laughter among the jury and others.] I have sent goods to Commissioners. Defense admitted that they received the goods charged on the books.

The only question asked in cross-examination was if other people didn't buy groceries of the firm. The answer was "yes." THE COUNTY RING. Conclusion of the Champion Farce The Court Instructs the Jury to Ren-der a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

of the Century.

Which Is Promptly Done, and the Great

Indicted Step Out Free.

centricities of Illinois Legis-

the Bar of Public Opinion.

MORNING SESSION.

lation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FORSTIPE ON THE STAND.

Upon reassembling, James Forsythe was put on the stand. He testified substantially as follows: I was a member of the firm of James Forsythe & Co. in 1874, and I know the defendants. We had a contract to furnish certain goods to the county, the contract being under the control of C. V. Periolat. I have seen some of the Commissioners at the store since July 1, 1874. They generally asked for Mr. Periolat, and had conversations with him, sometimes in the back office, or private office fitted up for my use. I never heard them talk of anything except the topics of the day. The Acquittal Rests Purely on the Ec-The Ringsters Still Convicted Before talk of anything except the topics of the day. I couldn't say which of them came there most, —perhaps Mr. Jones did. I don't remember that any of them were there at the time of the THIRD DAY'S PROCREDINGS.

The trial of ex-County Commissioners Harris,
Jones, Russell, Ashton, and Crawford, and Jones, Russell, Ashton, and Crawford, and Commissioner Holden, for conspiracy to cheat and defraud the county, was continued in the Criminal Court vesterday morning. Only about 100 people were present. The cross-examination of ex-Warden Kimberly was resumed. He said he was sound in mind, and had "never that any of them were there at the time of the first Grand Jury investigation. The first I heard of the "K. account" was from Mr. Beardsley. Periolat was present at the time. There was a balance due the "K. account," and Kimberly told me to pay it to Periolat. I had refused to do it without an order from him, and Periolat brought him in. I did not know it at the time, but I saw on the books that the Commissioners' accounts for groceries had been charged to profit and loss. I recollect Jones coming in and giving us a check for \$300. I do not know that the money was returned to him. said he was sound in mind, and had "never been sent anywhere as a crippled man." He did not do any cheating during his first term of office in 1872, except in the latter part. The stealing was done after he was elected in 1874. The goods received were crimped in quantity and quality.

Q.—How much money did you get for your been of the plander?

Q.—How much money did you get for your share of the plunder? A.—As near as I can get at it about \$7,000. I knew I was cheating. I was never asked under oath before the Grand Jury examination whether we were cheating. I was examined by the Commissioners in January, 1875, I think, but not under oath, in reference

I do not know that the money was returned to him.

Mr. Tuley purposed to prove that Periolat, after the failure of the first Grand Jury investigation, went to witness and claimed that the money ought to be refunded.

The Court would not permit it.

Witness continued. Jones came to me afterwards, and I told him we paid his money back, and said to him, "Did you get it!" and he said, "No." I also told him there was a chance to immortalize himself, or something to that effect, and to stick up to what was right, let the consequences be what they may. I told Jones that Periolat got the money back, saying he wanted to pay it to him; and I asked him if he got it, and he said he "would see us." I think it was in currency. I heard Jones say Periolat had sent him groceries—more than he ordered. I think Jones used to pay money. I cannot say as to the others. Amounts were credited, but I couldn't say how, as I was not there all the time. I couldn't say when I first got to shortage. There was a shortage in goods, but I said there was not,—that everything called for by the requisition was delivered. I was also before another committee and made similar statements.
Q.—Did you misstate the fact because you were mistaken about it, or did you tell a willful and deliberate falsehood? A.—I told a falsehood.

there all the time. I couldn't say when I first got

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FRAUDS;
it was long before 1874s Harris has not yet paid his account according to the books.

Q.—Have you ever seen Periolat hand the Commissioners money in envelopes!
Objected to, unless it was done since 1874.

Mr. Tuley said he desired to show the relations of the parties—that at the time of the purchase of the Hospital lot \$20,000 was taken to the store, and that the defendants, except Holden, went there afterwards; that the money was pat into envelopes, names put on them, and they were seen to be handed to the defendants. That was in 1873.

The Court excluded the testimony because it was incompetent under previous rulings.

were mistaken about it, or did you tell a willful and deliberate falsehood? A.—I told a falsehood. Q.—Was it willful and deliberate, or was it accidental and unintentional! A.—It was not accidental or unintentional.

Q.—Did you know you were telling a falsehood! A.—Yes, sir.

[Owing to the fact that George Buckley, the shortmand writer who reported the evidence before the Grand Jury, has sold transcripts of his notes to the defense, they knew all about the case of the prosecution.]

Mr. Swett then read from Kimberly's testimony before the Grand Jury, and the writer acknowledged that he had sworn that he had not received any money or valuable thing from the firm of James Forsyths & Co. or member of it, and that there were no shortages in goods—that there was no cheating under his administration, knowing that he stated falsely.

Witness continued: Before I went before the Grand Jury, I spoke with Mr. Ashton about the investigation, and asked him, in case questions were put to me that would compromise me, if I should answer them, and he told me that it was not necessary for me to answer anything that would compromise me. My understanding was that I was to deny anything that would compromise me. I understood that the jury could not put such questions to me, and fi they did, I could deny them if I saw proper. I asked Ashton if questions should be put to me in regard to a certain state of affairs—whether the goods were all delivered or whether I had received any money—and he said substantially that I could say I didn't remember or dan't know, or could'decline to answer—that they could not compel me to say it was so if it was

AGAINST MY INTERESTS.

Q.—Did you believe you had a right to tell That was in 1873.

The Court excluded the testimony because it was incompetent under previous rulings.

Witness proceeded: I saw Periolat hand Kimberly a check for \$500; he wanted the currency, and got it.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Beardsley was recalled. [Book containing the balance of the "K account" handed witness.] The items relate to the year 1875.

This book was excluded before because it was supposed the entries were made in 1873.

Witness continued: Periolat went out of the firm Jan. 1, 1875. One of the items is dated. Jan. 6, 1876. All the entries were made by Periolat's direction. He remained around the store during the mouth of January. One entry, \$1,838.73, is the ballance due Kimberly,—one-third of a bill of goods furnished the county. Kimberly and Periolat came into the office one day, and Periolat said: "George wanted me to say to you that any balance due him should be paid over to me;" and then he turned to Kimberly and said, "Isn't that so, George?" and Kimberly said, "Yes."

That is about what was said. On Nov. 23, Johnson's account, \$147.92, was charged in the ledger to "K." On Oct. 16 is an entry, "K, for S. A., \$600."

Q.—Who is "S. A.!" A.—Samuel Ashton. cline to answer—that they could not compel me to say it was so if it was AGAINST MY INTERESTS.

Q.—Did you believe you had a right to tell falsehoods to the jury? A.—No, my idea was this, when I went before the jury of: course I was there in a manner where I would compromise myself; and I knew nothing about the law in the matter; and when the questions came that directly affected me, I felt that I could deny them.

Q.—You believed you had a right to do it? A.—Yes.

Q.—I ou believed you were committing no wrong? A.—I did not without the matter went into court—when I was alone in the jury-room, not knowing my rights, I believed I had a right to deny anything against me. Mr. Ashton was not a member of the County Board at the time. I went to his office for advice, and paid him for it. Daniel Kennedy was present during

ledger to "K." On Oct. 16 is an entry, "K. for S. A., \$600."
Q.—Who is "S. A.?" A.—Samuel Ashton, I suppose. On July 1, 1874, is the entry, "K., bill of J. Jones, \$356.11." I couldn't state the amount of the "K. account" since July 1, 1874. The charges generally were on account of County Commissioners, usually for groceries. They were transferred to

They were transferred to

"PROFIT AND LOSS."

The amount got by Periolat to pay Jones was so charged. It was never repaid to the firm. Jones has been to the store a great many times to see about his bills. He said he was abundantly able to pay all he owed. I told him there was nothing against him, but two old bills were discovered, and he seemed much surprised that he was not "square" on the books. Harris' account was also charged to profit and loss; there never was any other settlement. Russell's was settled by a note of Periolat. Ashton gave a check during the last investigation. Periolat wanted me to make a copy of the original order-book, but I told him I wanted to go home, and McClevey attended to it for him.

Mr. Ashton handed witness a paper, which witness said was a receipt for his account. It was dated in December, 1874.

In reply to Mr. Harvey, witness said Jones had deait with the firm for a long while, and did so now. [Check handed him.] It is dated June 26, 1874, and went through my hands, and was deposited in bank by the firm.

The check was offered in evidence by defense. It was for \$356, and was signed "John Jones."

Receipts for Crawford's accounts were also put in by defense. It understood he was a member of the firm of J. Butler & Co., but do not know of his account being offset by their bills. The books don't show when Jones' account was charged to profit and loss. There is a credit "by cash, \$356.11." The merchandise was not charged to profit and loss, but the cash was.

Mr. Tuley offered in evidence the contracts between Forsythe & Co. and Periolat and the county; also the requisitions and audited bills, covering the period between July 1, 1874, and June, 1876. He then closed his case.

Por the Defense.

Mr. Smith didn't think there was any case. While there was evidence showing a conspiracy with parties not on trial, there was nothing to connect the defendants with it, and he supposed the Court would rule as it had already ruled, and the case come to an end.

The Court—The effect of that "PROFIT AND LOSS."

not a member of the County Board at the time. I went to his office for advice, and paid him for it. Daniel Kennedy was present during the conversation. To the best of my recollection he asked me if there was anything wrong at the Asylum, and I told him "No." My motive was clear myself, if possible, before the Grand Jury.

Q.—Iso't the English of it timat you were willing to commit perjury to get out of a scrape? A.—I din't want to get any. [Laughter.]

Q.—Iso't the English of it timat you were willing to commit perjury to get out of a scrape? A.—I won't say that.

Q.—wasn't you taken into the Grand Jury room the second time and told by the State's Attorney that you would be protected from all harm if you started out again? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Smith whispered to Mr. Swett, and the latter said he would not examine the witness regarding his second appearance.

Witness further said: I checked the stealing as much as I could; did not allow it to go beyond certain limits; and told the Grand Jury that I saved the county from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and I believe it.

Melirect examination—By Mr. Tuley: I was re-elected by the Board after their investigation. I swore before the Grand Jury that Periolat gave me \$600 in the office.

Q.—Did you not also swear that, from time to time, he would give you money and tell you that that was all he could give you, because he had to give Commissioner Ashton so many hundred deliars and Mr. Jones so much money, and pay such and such grocery bills?

Objected to, on the ground that witness swore to that at "another time."

MR. REED ADMITTED

that the Court could do so where no case had been made out.

Mr. Reed remarked that that was the practice.

THE COURT SAID

he would be reluctant about doing it, unless it was beyond all doubt that there was no case. The jury, however, were the judges of the law and the tact, and might, even after such an instruction, return a verdict of guilty. But the Court would, of course, have power to set it aside. He could not recall all the testimony, and would permit Mr. Tulev to assist him to come to a conclusion by arguing the questions of law and the facts. This showed the inclination of his judgment. If there was no argument he would dispose of the matter very quickly one way or the other. The question was as to the connection of the defendants, any one or more of them, with the conspiracy.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

ants, any one or more of them, with the conspiracy.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Tuley then reviewed the testimony, claiming that, even under the limitation of testimony by the Court, a conspiracy had been proven by which the county was robbed of at least \$12,000 a year in groceries, and large sums in flour, meat, etc. The presumption was that the parties were cognizant of the frauds, Harris, Jones, and Holden being on the Committee of Public Charities, and examining the bills and ordering them to be paid. Their innocence was to be decided by the jury, and not by the Court. Aside from the proof, was there a man who had not a conviction that the defendants were guilty?

Mr. Swett rose to reply.

I have very strong convictions in this case, and I do not know that it is necessary to hear from the other side. This indictment charges ten or a dozen men (I do not know how many) with having combined conspired, and agreed together with the fraudulent and criminal intent of cheating and defrauding the County of Cook out of thousands of dollars in money, contrary to the statute that we have referred to so frequently during the trial,—the statute which went into effect on the list of July, 1874, and under which the indictment is found. What is a conspiracy it is the combination of two or more persons with a wilful and criminal intent for the purpose of doing some act that is in itself criminal and unlawful. The essence of the crime of conspiracy is in the combination,—the agree

ment to do the act, and that is made the criminal offense. It is a crime under the common law. It is made a crime with a direct reference to cases of this character by our statute. It is not the doing of the act. The overt act is evidence of the crime, not the crime itself. Two or more men may conspire to commit arson and never do it; yet they may be proven guilty of the conspiracy and be sent to the Penitentiary. If they do the act, they may be indicted either for the conspiracy and convicted of the unlawful combination, or they may be indicted either for the conspiracy and convicted of the unlawful combination, or they may be indicted either for the conspiracy and convicted of the unlawful combination, or they may be indicted either for the conspiracy and convicted of the unlawful combination, or they may be indicted either for the conspiracy and the County of Cook out of thousands of dollars, and that the County of Cook was defrauded out of thousands of dollars under that conspiracy, and as the result of that combination. It is the evidence alone that I refer to, and that has any weight in the judgment the Court is coming to. So far as this testimony goes, it does implicate two men beyond all controversy. I do not wish, however, to be unjust to them. They may be able, when their time comes, to explain this testimony, no evidence having been introduced by the defense at all, except incidentally,—drawn out on cross-examination; and, therefore, when I say that Periolat and George Kimberly did combine, the statement is based solely upon the people's evidence. Now, who were connected with them? The only question that concerns us is whether the persons now ou trial are shown to have been connected with the conspiracy in such a way that, under the law, they are shown to have been connected with the conspiracy in such a way that, under the law, they are shown to have been connected with the conspiracy in such a way that, under the law, they are shown to have not been proven that tend to cast the jury and the court b

suspicion, however strong. The question is, Does the evidence satisfy the mind beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants are guilty it is ay that

IT DOES NOT,
and, conscientiously, i could not find any one of these men guilty upon it, though the prosecution was afforded, as I believe, every opportunity to prove every act and every declaration that has been committed or uttered by any one or all the defendants now on trial—any act and any declaration since July 1, 1874, when the statute went into effect. But an effort has been made to prove what Periolat said, and what George Kimberly said—the two active and conceded conspirators—as to whether these defendants were connected with the conspiracy. That I have studiedly and repeatedly overruled, upon the ground that they had not been sufficiently connected with the conspiracy, under the law governing the admissibility of evidence. You must establish first that a conspiracy exists in some sense at least; and, in my judgment, you must convince the Court and the jury that the conspiracy exists, and that the defendants are connected with it, before the declarations of one is admissible as evidence against the others. That is the reason I excluded it,—because there has been no testimony whatever that connected with it, before the declarations of Periolat admissible against them. I said to Mr. Tuley and Mr. Reed, when I first sustained the objections to testimony of that character, that it might become competent evidence during the trial. I meant by that, as I said, it might be that, by your facts, you may connect these men, so that the admissions or the declarations of Periolat connecting them with it would be evidence. If persons are co-conspirators, one is bound by what the other says, not only in word but in act. But there has been at no time up to the present

SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE INTRODUCED, to my mind, to so connect these defendants with the conspiracy; that evidence of that sort would be admissible; and hence I excluded it.

In view, therefore, of the whole c

Instruction of the Court, and to find a verdict of guilty.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the curtain was rung down on the farce.

LAKE-REMINISCENCES.

and the Loss of the Steam r Lady Elgin.

For The Tribune. Somewhere in the '40's, on my return from my second voyage around the world, I made the acquaintance, in Buffalo, of the subject of this sketch, Jack Wilson,-then, I believe, Captain of a Lower-Lake schooner. I became quite attached to him, on account of his manly qualities, his genial disposition, and his handsome

face, which always seemed to wear a winning I believe I met him once again in 1856, on my return from the Polar Seas, when he was commander of one of the splendid side-wheel steamers plying between Buffalo and Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad con-

Southern & Northern Indiana Rairoad connections.

The next I heard from or of my old friend
was the news of the fatal disaster to the steamer
Lady Eigin, of which he was commander; of
his noble efforts in behalf of the passengers,
and his drowning with a little child clinging
around his neck. It is a grateful task to
record the heroic deeds of the brave, more especially if they attach to those we have known
and loved; and this is my humble tribute to the
dead:

IN MEMORIAM CAPT. JACK WILSON, OF Twas midnight—the September gale
Blew freshly o'er Lake Michigan;
The scudding craft, with close-reefed sail,
Like deer before the hunters ran.
The Lady Eigin steam if the sea,
With crowds of people on her deck,
All full of happiness and glee,
Unmindful of th' impending wreck.

Refore the gale, with wild bird's speed,
A schooner with the tempest flew;
The steamer's lights they do not heed,
But still their reckless course pursue.
A crash of timbers soon is heard,
A shriek appalling rends the air,
Then all was still, and not a word
Broke the dead silence of despair.

But faster now the water pours
Into the sinking steamer's hold;
A boat is iaunched, but, void of oars,
Its crew was pow rless as bold.
But pen and pencil both would fail
The horrors of that scene to paint:
Well, well might eender woman quail,
And man's strong heart grow weak and faint

Husbands were seeking, through the gloom,
For sever'd wives and children dear,
And wildly rush d through every room,
A well-known voice again to hear.
A roll—a gurgi ng sound—and then
One piercing shriek of wild despair,
And van shed from the sight of men
That graceful fabric, late so fair.

But there was one, in that dread hour,
Who stood unfinching, undismay d,
And show'd his manhood's strength and pow'r
In light almost divine array'd,
Jacz-Wilson, faithful to the last,
Directed, cheer d, and aided those
Whose rafts drove on before the blast
Till the fierce billows o'er them close.

When last his gallant form was seen
By those on shore who waten'd the wreck,
He stood with arm, undanned mien,
A young child clinging round his neck.
A breaker came—the raft was borne
Far down beneath the surges wild;
Jack Wilson, from his foothold torn,
Sank, with the almost-rescued child.

Sank, with the almost rescued child.

O gallant sailor! friend of old!
Calm be your last and dreamless sleep;
The heart that knew thee must be cold
Which fails thy memory green to keep.
Though surges o'er tay form may roll,
And wild winds sing thy dirges high,
We know that thy immortal soul!
Is tasting joys that never die.
The Lady Elgin left. Milwaukee early in September, 1830, with an excursion-party on board; and she foundered the same night, off Winnetka, while some 300 souls perished in the seething waves.

HELL-GATE

HELL-GATE. New York, Sept. 29.—Gen. Newton announces that the reef at Halfett's Point has been swept away, and his summary of the facts is as follows: "From 180 feet distant from the is as follows: "From 180 feet distant from the shore line to the line of buoys, the bottom alopes gradually from eight feet of the depth at low water to twenty feet outside the line of the buoys. Nothing less than twenty feet of depth at low water was found. The divers have been examining the reef, and report a thorough break-up.

A BIG PRICE, CASH IN YOUR HAND, FOR GOOD books. H. D. CHAPIN'S Old-Bool Store, 91 East Mastion-at., opposite Tytune Butiding.

CASH — CASH — HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR books, magazines, masic, sterogeogus and yiewa, at 90 South Clark St. A. T. CHAPIN.

8.000 vols. NEW AND OLD BOOK CHEAPER books - 4 talk at MILLER'S CHEAP BOOK TORS, 102 Madison-at. MACHINERY.

PERSONAL.

POR SALE—CHEAP—WOODWORK MARNINERY IN FORMATION WANTED—CLAUS KOOP: YOUR Day our advances. How much will you give for it? The pay our advances. How much will you give for it? TRUNSPILL & BROWN, 100 Fifth-av.

Madison-st., Boom b.

POR SALE—FOR WHAT THEY WILL RING, TO SALE—OR WHAT THEY WILL RING, TO TAKE AUENTS WANTED—TO TAKE AUENTS GUIDE: 14 High double plaster and macher, was will you give for the bull of the bull

FURNITURE FOR PARLOR AND CHAMBER AT lowest possible prices. R. T. MAITIN, 154 State.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTR 1D COMPANY sell furniture, espress, source, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parior bedatend, in installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 83 West Madilipa 48.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY MANUFACTURE and tell directly to the user allkinds of house hold furniture on monthly payments. 83 West Mail. 800-88.

r.n.ciples.

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

Mrs. Belknap was a therough-social diplomat.

She was a female Telleyrand, and it now appears commenced her latriguesfor money and "court" favor long before she became Mrs. Belknap.

FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, and west van Buren-st. jot Soul'R. with large baru, 30,200; the best bargain in market. Will take real estate for equity. MEAD & OOK, 180 How He Became Sectory of War and Gen. Smits ald Not. Will take real sease for equity. MEAD & COR. 185
LASAlle-S.
FOR SALE—WHAT HAVE TOU WORTH \$1,000
to give for a contage and 2 lots in this city?
TRUKENDELL & SROWN, 105 Firth ev.
FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE CITY.
Oakiand Kenwood, and Hyde Park. Several spreclass suburban homes at great bargains. ULRICH &
BARNESS, & Weshington-st., Room 3.
FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SETTO. WARASHBY. DEAT FOUTCE-Enth-it. Also store on Lake-siDear Haisted; small bouse and lot, pare pay. OWNER.
TOW WASAB-37.
FOR SALE—SI. SO. NICE 2-STORY DWELLING,
and lot. Salish, on Congress-st., between Hoyne
and Leavite. This is none book of horse-care; is is
certainly cheep. T. B. BOYD, Room 16, 148 Medican-sg. The Republican Party Not Re-

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-SIGO, \$15 DOWN AND \$5 MONTH buys a beautiful loc hair a minute's walk from stone denot at LaGranger little perfect; chairact from the property ever offered at LaGrange or any outputs for the price. Free ride to examine for years of the price o seif. Offis S. LYMAN, & Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE-BOUTH ENGLHWOOD-S LOTS ON Histockets, as Righty-thirds, just north of depot; witable for business or residence. MATSON Hill., or Washington-st.

FOB SALE-SAVE YOUR RENT AND AVOID cold street early buying a warm, copy house; at formal school, Engiswood; well built on strick basement; take water, etc., I block from depot; early termin possession as once. S. G. WARE, first floor, or washington-st.

FOR SALE-OR RENT-A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Engiswood; first-class neighborhood; new depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROSS., 20 Washington-st.

POR SALE—CASH WILL SECURE GREAT BAR P gains from weak owners. We have over 200 loans out to be some owners can't pay and must sell. TRUES OELL & BROWS, 108 FIRST W. TO REST_HOUSES.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, \$18. A LITTLE NORT of city limits, the use of a very nicely furnish house, to pais American couple without childre meat homesceper, wao keeps no servant. 108 Fire w., basemens.

the President himself. The story was this:

Gen. Giles A. Smith.of Illinois, at one time
Second Assistant Postmaster-General, was a
very intimate friend of Gen. Rawlins, Grant's
first Secretary of War. It was understood that
Rawlins had intimated to him that, in the
event of his death, which then seemed probable, Rawlins would have recommended Giles A.
Smith to the President while successor. It is believed that the President would have respected
Rawlings' wish. The friends of Giles Smith say
that, if he had arrived at the bedside of Rawlings before he died, Smith's appointment would
have been made. Hi by one of those
tricks of fortune which sometimes elevate men
to high position, and sometimes rain their
chances in life altogener, Gen. Smith arrived

ONE MOUR TOO LAYE.

In 1868, Gen. Smith, at the meeting of the
Army of the Tennessee at Nashville, appointed
Gen. Belkmap the orator of the then next meeting of that army, which was to be held at Chicayo. At that time Gn. Belkmap was a Collector of Internal Revence of an lowa district.
He went to Chicago an made a speech. Sherman and most of the oper leading Generals of
the army who were presunt were highly pleased
with his speech, and the story goes that this
speech created such a faiorable impression upon
Gen. Grant, who had determined to choose
Rawlins' successor from the West, that he
then decided his choic in favor of Gen, Belknap.
LACHEYMOSE CLYMER AND HIS BOURBON INITAYRS.

Hiester Clymer, Laceymose Clymer, when TO RENT-ELEGANT HOUSE, CORNER CA and Indiana-sta; parlor, dining-room and kitch on main floor. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st TO RENT-VERY CHEAP, SMALL HOTEL, WI barn, saloon, and is rooms, parily furnished, a very central. COX & BARNES, 146 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-FURNISHED 11-ROO residence, two blocks from Union Park, splend home, choice barn, etc.; will bear examination. A ply at 542 Fulton-etc. DIV at 522 Fulton-51.

TO RENT-VERY LOW, A DWELLING ON SOUTH Park sy, near Thirtieth-51. Apply to MYROS L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-51.

TO RENT-CUTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS ON SMITH-5T., on premises No. 80. 1 one block west of Union Park, in good order. Call on premises No. 80.

TO RENT—2 COTTAGES, 7 ROOMS EACH, 813, 815, 114 Harrison-at. 2 stores, 824-802 South Canal-st., 820. DR. L. DODOR, 155 Washington-at., Room 21.

TO RENT—NO. 1415 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD 5- room house with all moders improvements, large barn and yard, everything in good order; price only \$25 per mosth. Apply be H. O. 8 tOVER, 146 Madison-at.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twenteth-st., to small family only, MAT-SON HILLS, 67 Wash angion-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front dwellings with brick barns. Nos. 459 and 445 Michigan-av. In complete order and with jingstofate possession. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEN, 60 Lacalie. 110 RENT—TWO-STORY CANOOM DWELLING ON O RENT-TWO-STORY 6-ROOM DWELLING OF Butterfield and Thirty-dist-sts.; good order; 612 0.0m 15, 143 LaSaile-st.

Suburpan. Suburban.

10 RENT-HOUSE AT EVANSTON, FROM NOV

1. for six or eighteen months, corner Hinman-av
and Church-st., 14 rooms, bataroom, hundry, furnace
and good cellar, isse and cistern water, harn jarge low
with fine trees, custral location, convenient to depot
echoois, and churches; terms moderate. Apply or
premises, or at 16 South Jefferson-st., Chicago. B
HIUE. TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evansion. TILLOTSON BROS., sewashington-st

TO BENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT proms, finest location in city, opposite Lake Front Park. 279 Michigan-av.

TO BENT-SUITES OF UNFURNISHED BOOMS, second floor, very destrable; also one furnished. Its and 165 East Adams-at.

TO RENT-CILEAP-BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR meath, alcely-furnished warmed rooms. 304 Few Deartorn-st., south Harrison, and 256 blocks south F.-O.

TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS FOR GENTLE-IN men; day board at 54 per week convenient. Apply at 66 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT-106 STATE-ST. THE FINEST ROOMS in the city for clerks, very cheap; four doors south Field & Leiter's. Come and see them. Entrance recess of store.

TO RENT-100 FRANKLIN-ST.-PLEASANT FUR nished rooms by the day, week or month. Inquir of Mrs. FOSTER, Room 2. TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED AND WARM BOOM at low prices, to gentlemen only. Apply at 16 East Washington-st., Room 50. TO RENT-FRONT BOOMS NICELY FURNISHED and unfurnished, cheap, at 78 E ast Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Hiester Clymer, Lacrymose Clymer, when he presented Gra. Belking to the House in that melodramatic way,—after breaking faith with him,—changed his sins to the Republican party. The Democratic stump craters to-day hold the Republican party respondite for the conduct of Grand Grand France Connected with his appointment showthat the Republican party was not consuited in his appointment, and that that party cannot properly be made accountable for his fail. An inquiry into Grand that that party cannot properly be made accountable for his fail. An inquiry into Grand Belknap's antecedents will more conclusively relieve the Republican party of his misdeeds.

Grand Belknap never waseren a nominal Republican until after he othside office. He was not placed in office with the knowledge or consent of that party. He sever enjoyed the confidence of the leaders of that party. The leaders of the Republican priv in lowa attest this. One of them, writing in the Washington Chronick, which has intimate relations with Iowa politics, has said:

BHAKNAF A PROMINEN IOWA DEMOCRAT.

Grand Belknap never was Republican, and never voted a Republican tickit, from the convection that its principles were saind and true. When the War broke out, Grand Belknap was, as he had been all his life, a Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa. He had grown up to manhool in the District of Columbia, and went to Iowa.

IMBUSD WITH THE IOWA OF SLAYERT, and pro-slavery notions, which then prevailed, and still prevails among the old settlers of this District. When he reached Iowa it was but natural that he should ally himself with the party that loved sisvery and hated liberty, said all through the histor contests which resulted in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and led to rebellion on the part of the Democratic leaders of the South, more stood firmer than Belknap in juitfication of the South. His associations were entired the south none stood in section were kept up, add in yevers, in his hour of trial, his closet advisers.

When Gen. Belknap in Miscellancous.

To RENT-PACKING-HOUSE; CAPACITY FOR MINORE, Union Stock-Yards.

TO RENT-PACKING-HOUSE; CAPACITY FOR MINORE, Union Stock-Yards. MOORE, Union Stock-Yards.

TO RENT-BARN, LARGE AND ROOMY, APPLY
as 79 Michigna-av.

TO RENT-CHEAP, MEAT MARKET WITH ALL
the fixtures; good stand for business. Call at 279
North Ashisad-av.

TO RENT-CHEAP FOR A TERM OF YEARS A
brick building, 90260 feet, with steam power, sultable for storage, unautfacturing, or pork-packing purposes; cellar full size with 10 foot celling, and has accessary railroad facilities for shipping. Address 1 60,
Trioung office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN GOOD LOveality of 12 to 20 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address immediately, giving locality and terms,
W. H. SWARTZ, cape Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished house of 7 to 10 rooms. In pleasant locality,
by gentleman and wife, best of references, prompt pay,
and security for household effects if destreed; give location and terms. Address R 69. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
South Side, in exchange for clear lot in neighborting city. Address care F. C. BISHOP, 100 Destroors.

XYANTED—TO RENT— MEDITIM SIZED, III her reception-rooms were always the most brilliant of all the gildedthrong. The stranger once entered her door was dazzled by the grace and beauty of its occupant, and by the fascinat-ing effects which wealth and taste can give to luxurious surroundings. Mrs. Belknap was one of the few ladies in society who could afford to have WANTED-TO RENT-A MEDIUM SIZED UN-furnished bouse and barn within thirty minutes walk of Paimer House, on the North Side. In a first-class neignborhootic a corner preferred. Address JAMES H. WALKER, with A. T. Sigwart & Co.

of the few ladies in society who could afford to have

PRETIT GIRLS ROUND HER.

These she had in plentiful and beautiful number. She was not the less the regnant social queen that she was surrounded by youth and beauty. As Mrs. Boweri she kept the house of her brother-in-law, and did its honors until Washington was at her feet. When she came back from Europe to take her place in that same home as a bride, her beauty and brilliancy seemed heightened by ther changed position. Her parlors were crowded. She had the faculty of the political women is remembering people. She was gracious to all. She made the common people feel at home in her.

THE HON. JEDEDIAM PLUNKETT, of Plunkettville, just artived to try on his new honors as Congressman, retained the most vivid impression of Mrs. Belknap, after making his first "grand round." A GOOD FARM OF 100 ACRES, 100 MILES EAST of here, to exchange for a residence in city, free and clear. Address E. B. WESTON, 106 East Washington st. Ington-st.

LOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL DOING a good business in one of the best towns in lowarisarie grounds, first-class furniture, 20 rooms, all clear, for good property and cash. Address N 22, Tribune office. clear, for good property and case. Address N 22, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY IN
a Western city on the Missouri Pacific Raliroad for
improved city property worth 86,000, or stock of goods.
Address the owner, 860 West Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD ILLINOIS FARMS,
at ourrent races, one of the best established hardware and farm mach linery trades in Central Illinois, together with new brick building; profits average \$4,000
per year above expenses. Address to West Lake-st.
(up-stairs). Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A VALUABLE WEATHget it into duced, and will sell or exchange a limited
number of rights for this State. Address N 52, Tribune
office. TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS
of minols, 180 acres, for Improved Chicago property. Address X 26, Tribune office.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Sept. 23—The individual operators, becoming indignant at the unscrupulous schemes of the Pailadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company to injure their business To dininois, iso acres, for improved Chicago property. Address Xis, Tribune office.

What have you worth sa, one to Give for two-atory dwelling, barn, and lot, South Side, near Iwenty-ainth-st.
And some otelers. All titles shown perfect.
THUESDELL & BHOWN, 108 Fifth-sv.

What have you worth \$1,000 to Give for cottage and two lots in this city?
THUESDELL & BHOWN, 108 Fifth-sv.

What have you worth \$1,500 to Give for choice forme (30 it lot) close to depot at Ciyde? For choice home close to depot as South & Eglewood?

THUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-sv. Coal and Iron Company to injure their business in the Schuylkill coal region, are about to form another combination. A meeting of the companies operating with the late Schuylkill Coal Exchange has been held, and it is ascertained that some time next weet the new association will be organized, and the operatives of the Wyoming and Lacknwauna regions will join in this movement. Companies spresening \$50,000,000 of capital, and having great mining and carrying facilities, are interested in the enterprise. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

What have you worst either to the control of the for choice home (50 ft. lot) close to depot at Clyde? For choice home close to depot at South Englewood? TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

What have you worst \$2.00 to Give For grocery (10 rooms) barn and lot, South Side? For 3-story dwelling, barn, and lot, South Side? We have some others; in all case perfect title.

TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—with use of plano.

164 Michigan-St.,—FUENISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, Day Board, \$3,50.

Nevada Hotels.

Nevada Hotel, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., one block from north and of the Exposition Building. Bates reduced to \$1,50 per day; \$70.80 per week.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF THE SOTH INST., ON North Weils-st., new Michigan, a sword blade. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at OBRIEN'S Livery Stable, ci anies North Weils-st.

STRAYED—A RED COW, WHITE PACE, W Q marked on horus. A reward will be paid for her return to 17 CN lei-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—CLAUS KOOP: YOUR Drother Jasper is an xious that you should write to him. Address JASPER KOOP, Gueensiand Times office, Ipswich, Queensiand, Abstrala.

WANTED-MALE BELP.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD TAILOR WIN five steady employment. JULIUS HERRMAN. WANTED-A NO. 1 CUSTOM OUTTER: MUST understand military work. RUGRE & LIVING-STON, corner clark and Van Buren-Ha. WARTED - CAMPENTERS OF PRAIRIE-AV., WANTED-TINNER-YOUNG MAN, CHEAP. 200 WANTED-TEN GOOD STONE-MASONS, SEVEN Station. Inquire at 119 Ram Monroe St. WERNER & JOHNSTON. WANTED-A GOOD SHOEMAKER ON REPAIR-

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN.

O BING & CO., 17 North Clerk-st., sp-stairs.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 22 He-makers for Michigan; Go for Jova, 1 cook-tree fare; 50 cook-miners. J. H. SPERSECK & CO., 23 West Handolph-st.

Si West Handolph-et.

Miscellanments.

WASTED-WE WANT AGENTS IN SVERY PART
Waster of the United States to can van for our great Himtraied the United States to can van for our great Himtraied to the United States to can van for our great Himtraied to the Waster of the Waster of the Waster
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five of the Waster of WANTED-MEN- WE WANT TO GIVE A OF TRI-to engage permanently in the best-paying business in WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE EUREKA INE and book for copying letters without the sensel aid of water, brush, and letter-press; sales rapid and profits large. Eureka Manufacturing (co., Chicago.

WANTED-AGENTS AND OTHERS TO HANDLE a new article. Business in your own county and State throughout the winter. Address Boom 5, No. 60 North Clare-85. North Clars-st.

WANTED—810 PER DAY—LIVE MEN TO CANvass and soil to the trade a new invection. Salis
at sight; 400 per cant prost. Sample by mail. 25 cents.
Call or address 75 Madison-st., Ohicago, Boom 84.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL COMBINATION PENholders, unique crimpers, glass-cutters, chromos,
stationery, jeweiry, sie.; bost cerms gives. American
Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19. Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE, used by all business men. Call at Room 56, 161

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WANTED—TWO BOYS ABOUT 19 YEARS OF AGE at ANDERSON'S Dining-Room, 119 Fiths-av.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR ONE OF THE MOST EL. grant and best-selling books in the country; good terms, exclusive territory. Apply A. S. BARNAS & CO., Publishers, 113 and 115 State-st., Culcago.

O., Publishers, 113 and 115 State-st., Culcago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANDY SALESman for Exposition, at GUNTHER's, 72 Medisonst. Call after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A PEW SMART, ENERGETIC, REliable men to act an agents in a paying business.
Address L G., Lievere House, Chicago.

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wagon, Call at 173 West Mource-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GERMAN or Scandinavian girl to do second work; must be a first-class washer and frome. Call from to 10 a.m. and from 1 to 3 p. m. at 614 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN GIRL FOR SECOND work; good recommendations required. If Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Tulricenth sta. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL AT NO. 69 UNIVERsity-plate, colorer Rhodes-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; North Side city limits.
Apply 81 Fast Washington-St., book store. F. H.
REVELLS. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE WORK; Work Admin's L. Good washer and trongs. Call at 435 WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL. APPLY BE-with references WANTED-AGIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three; references required. Call at 184 Park-av.

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WANTED-PIRST-GLASS STITCHER, WHEELER & Wilson machine. Wilson BROS., 87 Washington, 88

WANTED-A LADY AS NURSE AND COMPANION for a sick lady. One who will appreciate the comforts of a good home, with low wages, may audress P. 76, Tribuns office. WANTED—TWO EXPERIENDED LADY CAR-RELLY, Merchants flost. KELLY, Merchants Hotel.

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TO RENT-A GROWN. WITH STORE AND BASETO RENT-40 ROOMS, WITH STORE AND BASETo rent, adapted to hotel; also deep store and lofts,
contral and very chesp. SIDNEY W. SEA, 10s Fifth-av

WONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON PORTY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON COL, 135 Lasalicest.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$4.000 AND UPWARD A SECOND OF TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$4.000 AND UPWARD AS SECOND OF TO LOAN IN SUMS OF THE PROPERTY SIMILER SUMS AT LYMAN A JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

All wards at 8 per cent upon improved city property; inailer sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

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85,000 at 8 per cent.
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89,000 at 8 per cent

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A UCTION-TUESDATS, THURSDATS, AND SATurdays—Horses, carriages, and harmes a specialty,
at WESTON & CO. 'S, 13; to 1 100 East Washington-et.
Ample time given to test all hyses soils under a warrantee. Stock on hand at pitvite saic.
A STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGpainting and repairing in bost style; sitigs and hand
trucks. MARTAN'S Carriage Shop, 47 Wella-et. painting and repairing in best style; skids and hand rucks. MARTAN'S Carriage Shop, of Wells-st.

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TAKEN FROM MY STABLE BY FRANK S. BALCH a small sortul bores, rubber-trimmed histones, a leather-top yacht-body bugg, running gear painted red with black stripe; trimmed with black stripe; trimmed with black stripe; trimmed bl

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—UNPRINCIPLED PARtiles advertise Divorces (7) for cases not recorized by lawr of any State. All who desire "Legal
Divorce," without publicity or personal presence, may
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Divorces LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
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Coachmon, Tenmsters, etc.
SIFUATION 5 WANTED—As COACHMAN
private family: can give the best of refe
action A. MONSEN, 52 Word Ohio-84.

Misocylamous.

ITUATION WANTED-ON A FARM, OR WHE
Other fervious of a scool, reliable mass are need
inderstands farming and the cave and bandling
forth, and commetent to take full charge if deale
didgess H, F, O. Buy 511. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. Pomentics.
ITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN TO DO

O general housework. Please call 51 If Hubbard-st.

Nurses.

Cituation Wanted-By A Realthy, Reospectable young American woman, as wet-nurse;
best of refractices. Address Bar 43, Grand Crossing.
Cook Co., Ill.

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I lost her child would like as infant to nurse at her
residence. Inquire at less South Morgan-st.

Cituation wastral-As Nurse In CompineD ment or any stekness. Call for three days at No. 46
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Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED-FOB A FIRST-CLASS domestic or man sevent, of any nationality, for any department, call or address Northwestern Employment Bureau, 60 Sugic. at., coungr of Randolph, conducted by GEORGE R. BARRIK and Wife.

CITUATIONS WANTED-GOOD GREMAN, NOR. Wegsan, Swedish, and Canadian help can be held at 44 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

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LOCKEDACKES AND BED-BUBS-HOUSES UN-tuning the made partectly clean by contract (warrant-cill. Houses standing free. Call or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 180 has Washington's.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MUSICAL WARRANT OF CHARACTER AND WH. MCClary will continue the hashings and settle all accounts.

CRICANO, Sept. 20, 1878. W. R. MCCLART.

DIAMONDS AROW TO THE REST ADVANTAGE and warranted secure when set by A. LAODER-HACK, diamond jewelry manufacturer, southwest cover of Madison and State-sta., ap-stairs. Rooms 28 ad 57.

ADIES FIRE FURS.

B. T. MARTIN, 154 State-at., Chicag NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE LABOURER'S Benevolent Association are requested to attend meeting Saturday evening. Sept. 24, at Nos. 77 and 78 Dearborn-38. Balaness of importance will come before the meeting. MUSTARL MULLOY, secretary. OPIUM AND MORPHING APPRITTS REMOVED Hectpe feet free. Address HOLLI ABUNUI, BOX 297, Chicago, Ill. Chicago, III.

STAMMERING, AND ALL IMPEDIMENTS IN a peach cured by Dr. H. RIVINBUHIGH. Stammering institute, 446 West Lake-st. Send for circular,
TRE FOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE!
An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Zedress.
with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Bullaio, N. F.

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WANTED—TO PURCHASE GAS FIXTURES, complete set for house, with hall figure. Any information of lot taken from No. 4 Park-row, Sept. 20, thereinly paid for. SIDNEY W. SKA, No. 16 Park-row, Sept. 20, thereinly paid for. SIDNEY W. SKA, No. 17 (10-2).

YOU CAN GET THE BEST DOGSKIN DRIVING-TO THE SECTION OF THE LAMB LAMBERS. In stock and to order. Bur Sarah a pair.

QU WILL TELL YOU HOW TO MAKE BAKING-OUT apples. Mrs. C. H. BEISEL, No. 978 Centre-av., Chicago.

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ARE ALWAYS LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

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Upright plance; By years established; 75 first pre
miums; 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called
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payments. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Admin-sts.

HORACE WATERS & SONS ORGANS
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of close out our old stock of planos and organs to
make round for a large invoice of new and elegans tyles
of "Weber" planos and "Estey" organs, many of
them in less than last-price. Prince and organs to ress
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Act south universal reputation as
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The Largest and Finest-assertance of Urgans ever produced, including several american of Organs ever produced, including the several american of the several color
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A SMALL STOCK OF NOTIONS AND FIXTURES A for sale, in spinnish locality for business; a fine place for a murchang tailor; no opposition. Apply at confinanced-sal, South large.

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TOR SALE - CHEAP - A BOD BUSHEL, DISTILLENT
In complete running order, situated on C., R. L.
In. Can give possession after
the day of October, Porty datifier; in operation now
your particulars inquire of GEO. D. RIDDMLL. Spartand. III. A LL MAKES-SINGERS \$35 TO \$50; RETAIL \$70 At 10 \$100; Howe, Etes, without 2 (1708, Domestic, and others, \$50; retail, \$75; same as companies settinave tracker and all attachments; warranted I years. THOMAS II. MAHTIN, NO, 250 Wabsha-ay.

CINGERS, FROM \$20 TO \$40; HOWE MACHINES.

FOR SALE-CISAR STAND WITH \$000D STOCK and Extracted in the city. Cast of the companies of the compan

ix case will not go to the jury until The arguments to-day were by Ouland by Mr. Riddle for the latter's argument was only as argument went more into the evidence than Fullerton's did, I no new theories for the defense exander and his friends antidpate. Gen. Babcock expects an acquitire effort of the defense is directed acquittal.

In Western Associated Press.

Son, D. C., Sept. 29.—Un the 1st of nail service will be commenced on the Slat of July last, thus are entire system of mail transports of the United State and Territory of the United

EDUCATIONAL.

Sold Disputots to The Tribuna.

Eu., Wis., Sept. 28.—The State of at Whitewater was bonored tofrom M. Bonisson, the President of Centennial Commission, who is lof high rank to the educational nace. He visited the Milwaukee day, and was accompanied here day, and was accompanied here dent McAllister, of that city, and as of the press. He examined the greatest interest, and expressed intration of its system. His next reaction is at Buffalo.

rest delay and mistakes, he sure and give Post ireas in full, including State and County, ances may be made either by draft, express be order, or in registered letters, at our risk. YERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

vered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wered, Sunday included, 30 cents per w THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, r Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, AMUSEMENTS.

MeVicker's Theatre.

fonroe street, between State and De

Haverly's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and Lafalle.

nia Minstrels. Aft empon and average Inter-State Exposit: Lake Shore, foot of Adams street.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 903.

Dubuque rings the latest change on the Enoch-Arden phenomenon of social exist-ence. The wife, unexpectedly confronted with two spouses, swallows laudanum, and at present lies at the point of death.

There is a rattling among the dry bones of the recently-resurrected "TECUMSEH." A man wise in bones, and specially hired by the Canadian Government, pronounces the osseous trophy recently unearthed to be about evenly divided between portions of a male and a female skeleton. There must be some mistake. TECUMSER was no such person.

The Special Committee of the Committee Council appointed to consider the subject of the sale of the Lake-Front property reported last evening recommending the acceptance of the proposition of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who offered \$800,000 several years ago. The Committee also recommend a plan for the adjustment of the pending litigation in the United States Court and the dissolution of the injunction. The matter is made the special order for next

It is denied that there is any cause for excitement about the prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans, as there were but eleven aths from this cause during the weck ending last Sunday, and since that time the few cases that have occurred have been confined to a single locality. It is not unlikely that the great pains taken by the New Orleans papers to suppress all allusions to the yellow fever in that city have had the effect of making the matter appear worse than it really is. The better way is to tell the whole truth.

If the anthracite monopolists of Pennsylthemselves, there is some hope that the monster combination may be thoroughly monster combination may be thoroughly shattered. There is a prospect of this in the Schuylkill region, where the individual operators have entered a vigorous protest against the injuries they have suffered through the schemes of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, and with the co-operation of the mine operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions they propose to cut loose from the present combination and form one of their own.

The unaccountable delay in carrying into effect the order for disarming and dismounting the Indians at Cheyenne Agency has resulted in the unprovoked murder of the Rev. Mr. Fenness, an Episcopal missionary. He was shot through the heart and head by a flendish redskin who had been confined in the guard-house for some misdemeanor, and had sworn to take revenge on the first white man he met after his release. The Episcopal missionary happened to be that man, and, as the infuriated Sioux had been permitted to retain his arms, he was as good as his word. There should be more than one person hanged for this murder.

square meals and a free ride on the railroad is offered to the Democratic bummers in Chicago. It may not occur again, and they will be sorry if they miss it. A few hundred be sorry if they miss it. A few hundred men are wanted to attend the so-called Soldiers' Convention at Indianapolis. It makes no difference whether they have ever worn the blue and carried a musket or not; no register will be kept, and the whole crowd will pass for soldiers. All expenses will be borne by the Democratic Central Committee. The Chicago quota is not yet full; first come first served, the only preference being for parties who can furnish their own pistols and knives, as there is likely to be an orange. and knives, as there is likely to be an open-ing for the slanghter of a few negroes over in Indiana. Apply immediately.

patches that the Servians are improving the time consumed by the Turkish Government time consumed by the Turkish Government in pondering over the peace propositions of the Powers. The main army of the invaders is reported to be sorely pressed by the troops under TCHERNATET, who, in conjunction with detached battalions, has driven the Turks back from the advanced position taken after the capture of Alexinatz, and latest advices report the Servians in force on the flank and rear of the enemy, threatening the destruction of their entire army. A decisive victory won by the Servians at the present time would act as the strongest argument, with both the Porte and the arbitrament, with both the Porte and the arbitra-tors, in favor of the granting of the demand of that province for liberal terms of settle-

\$1.10+ cash and \$1.07+ for October. Corn closed a shade firmer, at 47c cash and 411c for October. Oats closed steady at 34c for September and 33% for October. Eve was firm, at 61c. Barley closed strong, at 86c cash and 83 c for October. Hogs were active, firm, and steady, with sales principally at \$5.75@6.10. Cattle were active, at weak and irregular prices, selling at \$1.90@5.12½. Sheep were scarce, at \$2.75@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110.12½ in reenbacks at the close.

From present indications the Democ First District Congressional Convention will be a lively affair. At the primaries yesterday a very formidable opposition to BARNEX CAULFIELD was shown, Mr. Hoxre developing an unlooked-for strength. The feeling ran high, and numerous fights were the result. There will be several contested delegations, and the unanimity with which the Democracy have agreed to disagree on the subject of BARNEY's renomination is anything but com-plimentary. There is, however, comfort for the member from Bridgeport in the reflection that if he is beaten in the Convention he will save the worry and expense of an abortive canvass against Mr. Arprice, the Republican ominee. Barring the imputation attending failure to secure a nomination, BARNEY would be better without it. The furies have broken loose again in Lon-

isiana. There was for a time some cessation in the bloody work of murder and intimidation, owing, doubtless, to a hint from the party managers in the North that the Re-formers in the South were too zealous in their devotion to the cause. In the interval the colored and white Republicans began to take courage, and to indulge in the hope that the campaign would be allowed to pro-ceed peaceably. They began to hold meetings again, and not a political assassination coursed for several days, when the Dem crats, fearful of the effects of too mucl toleration upon the vote in November, rought out their shot-guns, put on their masks, and renewed their favorite methods of electioneering. Within the past few days, as will be seen by our dispatches, the Tildenites have done effective work for their ticket. In De Soto Parish meetings have been broken up, the speakers threatene with death, and armed bands are scouring the country at night, spreading terror they ride, and a large number of the colored Republicans have united in a letter to the President, stating the facts, and asking protection. At Bayou Sara a colored minister known to be a Republican, was attacked by a band of masked men, and fled for his life amidst a volley of bullets. His assailants had better luck next time. They rode direct to the house of another colored Republican, whom they Reformed " very thoroughly by first beating him to a state of insensibility, and then finishing him off with their guns. This plan works well in Louisiana, where thousands o Republican voters will be kept from the polls; but unless TILDEN is prepared to face the horror and indignation that these bloody deeds will excite in the "solid North," had better call off his dogs and give the hunted negroes another breathing spell.

THEBEN'S SECTARIAN RECORD. We print elsewhere an article from the New York Times, giving the details of Tru-DEN'S opposition to the attempt to save the public-school system in New York, which should be a warning to the friends of free schools in every part of the country. In 1870, the effort of the Democratic party in New York, which was then headed by Boss man of the Democratic State Committee, to establish Roman Catholic parochial schools and support them out of the Public Treasury had been so far successful that an annual tax-levy of more than half a million dollars was imposed upon the people of New York, and devoted exclusively to the maintenance of parochial schools, under the charge of Catholic priests, churches, convents, and other sectarian institutions. A small amount of this money was distributed among Protestant institutions in order that the appro ration might not appear to be exclusively for the purposes of one sect. The infamous and unlawful diversion of the public funds at last created intense excitement among the people of New York. Public meetings were held in all the principal cities and towns. Numerous petitions were circulated and largely signed, praying the Legislature to repeal the obnoxious measure, and protesting against the evil of measure, and protesting against the evil of taxation for sectarian purposes. On the 6th of April, 1871, a great public meeting was held at the Cooper Institute for the purpose of bringing a pressure to bear upon the Legislature with a view of repealing the bill, and heading off the designs of Tweed and his Tammany Ring to make the Board of Education a political machine. As it was necessary to secure Democratic help, the Legislature at that time being Democratic is both branches, Mr. TILDEN was invited to preside over and take part in the meeting A Committee waited upon him, and, after explaining the objects of the meeting to him

was peremptorily informed that he would not, under any consideration, preside or take part in the movement. The Committee then waited upon Mayor HAVEMEYER and asked him to preside, because he had been a life-long Democrat. He at once suggested to the Committee that they ought to invite TILDEN. Upon being informed that TILDEN had refused not only to preside, but even to have his name on the list of Vice-Presidents. he at once consented to serve, and administered a severe rebuke to Tilden. This action of TILDEN shows un nistakably where he stands upon the publicschool system of this country. It is a po-sition which does not admit of defense or explanation. It shows that he was willing te have the public funds diverted from their

institutions devoted to the teaching of re-ligious dogmas. It sufficiently accounts for the enthusiastic support that is given him by that class of people who are enemies of the public schools and want to use the tax power to maintain sectarian schools,—the first step in the subversion of the State to the intolerance of Church rule. This support finds its parallel in the support of the South for Traces. The Democratic party in the

nthusiasm, and are already inaugurating such measures as the killing of negroes, the disfranchisement of Republican voters, and the preparation of claims for damages inflicted by the Union army amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, which they know will meet with his favor if he is elected. In like manner the Ultramontanes of this country, and all the enemies of our free schools, having discovered that he is hand-in-hand with them in their purpose to absorb the public funds for the propagation of dogmas at the expense of the taxpayers, are support-ing him and working for him with all the zeal that is born of fanaticism and religious intolerance. After such facts as we have presented above, which are matters of record and cannot be explained away by any amount of letter-writing or special pleading, no man who is opposed to the intermeddling of the Church with the affairs of State, no man who is unwilling to pay taxes for the sup-port of Catholic schools, churches, and con-vents, no man who believes in our free schools as the basis of our prosperity as a country, can for one moment support TIL-DEN, or stultify himself by voting for him. We believe that the majority of the people of the United States are not yet ready to be taxed for the support of the Roman Church, or to pay out their money for the teaching of the Vatican dogmas, and for this reason we believe the majority of the people are not yet ready to vote for the representative of sectarian appropriations, or to imperil their schools and whole system of education by

handing them over to the Church. THE BOGUS SOLDIERS' CONVENTION. The gathering at Indianapolis on Oct. 5, under the pretense of being a meeting of the Union soldiers of the War, will probably be the largest miscs.laneous Copperhead crowd gathered in the State for years. There will not be present the Union soldiers, it is true. If by chance any true soldier is deluded into attending it, he will, upon seeing the character of the crowd, return home to vote the Republican ticket. Bounty-jumpers, deserters, cowards drummed-out of the army, the refuse of a camp, will be there in numbers. Incapable Generals-those who went to the rear when the army went to the front-will be there. Officers jealous of the success of others who have been more fortunate in securing the confidence of the people will be there. But these elements all assembled would hardly make a meeting large enough to fill the hall of a ward club.

There will, however, be an immense crowd. Every Copperhead in the State who. in the time of our country's danger, joined the "Sons of Liberty" and Knights of the Golden Circle, every man who tried to drag Indiana into secession, every man who sym-pathized with the attempts to burn Northern cities, relieve Rebel prisoners, etc., will be there. His expenses will be paid by TILDEN, and the cheers he gave during the War for JEFF DAVIS will naturally ring out for Butternut WILLIAMS, Sham TILDEN, Cop. HENonicks, and Bogus Reform. With these men, lowever, Indiana Republicans can readily cope. Over and over again they have been net and beaten.

The largest and dangerous element will come from other States. Every White-Line eague in Kentucky will send its quota of young men who come into the State just five lays before election and remain scattered through the rural precincts to vote. Delegaions of Rebels and guerrillas from the South who see in the election of TILDEN the practical success of the Lost Cause, will come The men or the sons of the men who fought with bayonets for four years against the Republic, and now seek to win the old fight by ballots, will swarm at the meeting,—alls ing they were Union soldiers, and are now

A still more dangerous class will be there. The roughs, the ballot-box stuffers, pluguglies, thieves, gamblers, loafers, and marauders of the large cities will hold high carnival. These men go to Indiana paid by Tilden to remain till after election. They go to win the State if possible by fraud or force. Other States have been carried by fraud. Other States have been carried by violence. But in no other State have the two been so thoroughly united as they will be in Indiana. TILDEN carried New York for SEYMOUR by frauds at the ballot-box. The Mississippi plan of violence has made a united South. The two will be combined in

A PROPHECY FULFILLED. The Brooklyn Argus, a Democratic paper which opposed Mr. TILDEN's nomination and now consistently opposes his election for good and sufficient reasons which it sets forth from time to time, opportunely recalls a passage from a paper written by Mr. James Parton about eleven years ago, in which there was a sketch of TILDEN's career in connection with the railroad manipulations which have since become notorious. In the course of his paper Mr. Parton referred to Mr. TILDEN as the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee in the Democratic Convention of 1864, which declared the War for the Union a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities, and added:

The name of TILDEN will ever live as the antho of this and kindred yearnings for peace. When-ever the Southern States are restored into full poever the Southern States are restored into full po-litical power, this resolution will alone be a suffi-cient passport to their affections, and we predict that the Chairman of that Committee will live to see the day when his leadership will be acknowl-edged from Richmond to New Orleans, as it now is supreme upon Manhattan Island.

That prediction, viewed in the light of subsequent events, was in the nature of prophecy. Whether or not the writer at the time fully comprehended its meaning and actually expected its verification, it is tain that the prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. Mr. TILDEN, the Chairman of that Committee, is now the acknowledged and trusted leader of the solid Confederate South " from Richmond to New Orleans," as well as "supreme upon Manhattan Island." Perhaps he was wily enough to look forward to the time when the South would be in a position to combine anew on a sectional line for political power, and perhaps he merely followed his own sympathies and convictions. In either event it is certain that the ex-Confederates, both in the St. Louis Convention and since his nomination, have finds its parallel in the support of the South for Tinder. The Democratic party in the South for Tinder, ku-Klux, and negro-killers have discovered that he was the advocate of State-Sovereignty before the War; that he was a Copperhead of the most malignant sort and an ultra secessionist during the War; that he publicly advocated secession in his speeches; that he was an enemy of the Republic because he did not (and does not now) believe that the Union of the States constitutes a republic, or that the Union of the States constitutes and strong. Wheat closed 1916 higher, at \$1.03 per gallon. Flour was in good request and strong. Wheat closed 1916 higher, at \$1.09 per gallon. Flour was in good request and strong. Wheat closed 1916 higher, at they are now supporting him with zeal and strong. They believe that he south as they developed since they can be shown for him a degree of enthusiasm such as they have not developed since they ran the strength in the support of the structure party in the South, the White-Liners, Ku-Klux, and negro-killers, ku-Klux, and negro-killers have discovered that he was the advocate of State-Sovereignty before the War; that he was a Copperhead of the most malignant sort and an ultra secessionist during the War; that he publicly advocated secession in his speeches; that he publicly advocated secession in his speeches; that he was an enemy of the Republic because he did not (and does not now) believe that the Union of the States constitutes a republic, or that there was any binding compact between the States of any one of them; and discovering this, they are now supporting him with zeal and State-Sovereignty. They believe that he shown for him a degree of enthusiasm such as they have not developed since they ran Breckinging for President, and a deep-set

tize the "Mississippi plan" for Greener as they have for Thiore in every State where the black and white Republicans constitute the majority of the voters. The stake they are now playing for, at the Thorn circular in the South states it, is the Confederate possession of the Government, which might not have followed Greeker's election, but which will be inevitable in the event of TILDEN'S lection.

TILDEN'S membership of the Res

Committee in the Convention of 1864 is not

the only warrant the Onfederates have for

that reliance which has induced them to give

his declarations and all lis acts have identified him with their political interests. He de-

him a solid and enthuiastic support.

clared in 1861 that "every man of the United States army who marged across Southern soil was a trespasser and liable to a suit for damages in an actionfor tresspass." That is the sentiment which enders him especialv dear to the Confederate heart. No man tertaining such a conviction will as President veto any measure passed by a Confederate Congress to reimbase the Rebels for the losses they sustained during the War. Such a man may be tristed to fill up the Supreme Court with Juiges who hold to the same opinion and will confirm the validity of any law of Congress reimbursing the former Rebels. This is the kind of man and the only kind of man the can command a "Solid South." To regin from the North heir cost of the War is the chief incentive or the Confederates to repossess themselves of the Government. Sich a course can only be approved by a ma who believes cor cientiously that every Sate in the Union is distinct and independent political entity, with the inherent and constitutional States whenever it chooses. s the honest belief of SAMUEL J. TILDEN and always has been. Entertaining it, h ecessarily believes also that the North had no right to coerce the return of the seceded States, and that the Northern soldiers wer respassers, whom the Confederates had awful right to kill off at the time, and from whom they may now reclaim damages for every house occupied, svery fence destroyed every chicken or hog taken, and for the oc supation, use, and destruction of all prop erty. This is the real ambition of the er Confederates as shows by the introduction at the last session of Cengress of bills to au-thorize the payment of such claims. They an trust Mr. TILDEN to approve all such neasures, for he believe as they do that they ere unlawfully persecuted, and that rest ution should be made for the damage done hem. Herein lies Gov. Tuden's strong hold pon the united Confederate South.

THE INDEPENDENT (GREENBACK) PARTY As the election for fresident draws near and a careful consideration of political ques ions is forced upon the voter, the friends of an enlarged and excusive governmental issue of paper money are gradually with-drawing and taking sdes with one or the other of the two national parties. The theory that the unlimited or even limited issue of greenbacks could le "regulated" to the vants of the country by permitting them to be exchangeable at pleasure for a bond bearing 3.65 per cent interest has for a long time deceived many honest people, but those who give the matter thoughful consideration are nvariably compelled to admit the delusion.

The general scheme of the friends of an that bank notes be prohibited and that greenbacks be issued in lieu thereof, the national currency amounting to \$700,000,000. The holders of this currency are to be permitted to surrender it at pleasure, in sums of \$100, and receive therefor a bond bearing 3.65 per cent coin interest; this bond may be surrendered at any time and currency received therefor. The strong argument in favor of this scheme has been that it would regulate the volume of currency in circulation by allowing the excess over the wants of trade to find its way into the bonds and be withdrawn again when the currency was in demand. But this facility for exchanging depreciated paper currency into an interest-bearing bond would, as all experience teaches, find practical operation in the currency passing into the interest-bearing bond. All the money in all the savings banks and in all the other banks beyond the sum needed for ordinary daily transactions would be put in the shape of these bonds. Nearly every dollar of funds available for loans to merchants, manufacturers, miners, builders, and dealers in all manner of business, constituting the wages fund of the country, is now in the tanks. They furnish corporations and manufacturers with the money to pay labor and to purchase raw materials. The adoption of this scheme to give an interest-bearing bond in lieu of the notes would have the effect of a general exchange of notes for bonds. If two forms of currency be afloat, one being worth only 2 per cent more than the other, that one bearing the higher value will be sought after and hoarded. The Government during the War issued \$270,000,000 Treasury notes bearing 6 per cent interest compounded. They circulated freely, but in a month the accumulated interest gave them value above all other notes, and they rapidly found their way into safes, bankwanlts, and other repositories, and in a short time disappeared from general circulation. So would it be with the greenbacks. The moment they could be put into the form of an interest bearing obligation, that moment they would be hoarded. The whole volume of currency would practically disappear. Each man would hold on to his bond until he had a payment to make, when he would pay out to his creditor the boad at its value with accumulated interest. The bonds, like the compound-interest notes, would be exchanged in large transactions with their accumulated interest, but, as they would have a daily in-creasing value they would never go back into non-interest-bearing notes. The result would be the prohibition of bank notes, the retirement of the greenbacks, and a famine of currency. Thre would be a contraction of currency suchas this or no other country ever saw. The money now held by banks, forming the lanable funds, and which furnishes the mens for carrying on all branches of business, and which furnishes the money of business, and which furnishes the money to pay the wages of labor, would all be withdrawn from reculation and put in the form of interest learing bonds. The projectors of this schene urge it for the express purpose of pre-enting contraction, and providing permanently for a supply of currency; but the sceme contains within itself the direct mean and inducement for producing that contraction to an extent not possible under any ther system.

Nor is the contraction, with its sweeping

will be as obedient to Leir behests and as | and destructive consequences, the only cost fully in accord with their purposes and ambitions as one of themselves. Hence their wild enthusiasm for his election and their resort to bowie-knyes, shot-guns, and revolvers in his interest. They did not organize the "Missionism" in the state of the currency to the interest-bearing debt of the country. The bonds will bear 3.65 per cent interest, and the annual interest on \$700,000,000 of bonds at that rate will be \$23,100,000 in coin. This will increase the annual tax for interest over 25 per cent, and at the same time leave the country destitute of currency. It will bring the country instantly to the hard-pan of gold and silver,

with a famine of both.

Thoughtful and earnest men who have studied this subject in view of the propriety of a change in the policy of the Government have generally discovered the fallacy of the interconvertible bond and currency scheme, and have abandoned it. The patent plan of dectoring the currency, and attempting to float as money an irredeemable paper cur-rency, has lost its fascination, and the wonder to them is how so many intelligent and honest people have been so long deceived. The sdoption of the interconvertible-bond system would in three months produce such a contraction and such a paralysis of business, labor, and production that it would arouse the country, and the repeal of the bond operation would be compelled. And this would be the outcome and the short life of that measure which has been urged upon the country so vigorously and earnestly for

so many years.

In behalf of this suicidal scheme there is at this time in this State and in other States a political organization, with its candidates for President, for Congress, for State offices, and for State Legislatures. By the active agency of demagogues working in the interest of the Democratic party this Greenback organization labors to retain as many Republican members as possible. These are plied with arguments in favor of the delusive scheme of a national paper currency, interconvertible with interest-bearing bonds under an expectation that it will make money abundant and cheap. The Independent of Greenback party has been so largely deserted by those who have investigated its prop ositions that what is left is now merel serving as a tender to the Democratic party After the election it will fall to pieces. now kept alive by the Democrats under s hope that some thousands of Republicans will throw away their votes for the Independent candidates, and to that extent aid in the election of Democrats. To-day in Indiana and Ohio, the great hope, the only hope, which the Democrats have to elec their State tickets and Congressmen is that the Republican members of the Greenback party will adhere to the Independent organication, and reduce the Republican vote that extent. As in Ohio and Indiana, so in Illinois, and Michigan, and elsewhere. When ever the Greenback party exists it is used, all unconsciously to the Republican members by the Democratic party to promote the suc cess of Democratic local candidates, and consequently, in aid of TILDEN and HEN DRICKS. Can Republicans continue blind to the inevitable outcome of the interconverti ble-bond scheme, and blind to the fact that the third-party organization is used merely to promote the success of the Democratic

last gotten through with Cook County, and has dutifully followed the precedent of other years of putting on to the shoulders of its taxpayers an enormously-disproportionate share of the taxes levied for the support of the State Government. This fashion of doing business has become so impressed on the rural mind that the residents of this part of the State have ceased to expect justice from the State Board, and are only to be imposed upon them. As a whole, this year's operations are a duplicate of those of 1875. Then \$78,000,000 were added to an assessment of \$144,000,000, and now \$74,000,000 are added to the \$135,-000,000 at which the County Board equalized the value of property. Taken by items, the result is as follows: To personal property 55 per cent is added, which raises the assessment from \$24,000,000 to \$37,000,000; on town and city lots, which constitutes the main item, 52 per cent is stuck on, carrying the assessment from \$95,000,000, up to \$144,000,000. The item of lands is an insignificant one, and the increase of 67 per cent only puts the assessment up to \$27,000,-000. Taken collectively, the assessment, exclusive of railroads and capital stock, will amount to about \$209,000,000, or \$13,000. 000 less than last year. Adding the capital stock, etc., it will be nearly \$216,000,000 which will enable the County Board to levy a tax of \$1,620,000 for county purposes The above cheerless figures are sufficient to convince any one of the fact that country members of the Board of Equalization per-sistently stick to their idea of "taking it out" of Cook County and Chicago,—the market for nearly all their products. Only one county has its assessment raised in such colossal proportions, and that is Macoupin, where there undoubtedly was an effort to secure a low assessment on account of their Court-House debt. A school for the teach-

ing of common honesty is badly needed at Springfield, and Cook County would gain in the long run by establishing one there. The trial of those County Commis who chose to take their chances here rather than before a rural jury was concluded yesterday. The defendants were saved the trouble of putting in any testimony. The Judge held that the prosecution had not made out their case, -had not proved the existence of a conspiracy, and then connected the defendants with it,-and the jury had no option but to follow the example of the Bench, and return a verdict of "not guilty." Notwithstanding all this unanimity, those who have read the reports of this trial, and have noticed the evidence which was accepted and that which the Court ruled out, must have had the impresssion forced upon them that there was an unfortunate tendency to yield to the frequent judicial fault of paying too much attention to antiquated technicalities, thus allowing the real point at issue—the determining of the guilt or innocence of the accused-to be lost sight of. The result of such a policy is that the public becomes impressed with a belief that the laws are interpreted only for the benefit of criminals, and that offenders who occupy official positions can never be convicted. The readers of THE.
TRIBUNE have had all the testimony spread
before them, and are able to decide for themselves, untrammeled by technicalities, whether they consider the verdict of the Court a

not receive the nomination was because he was one of the Republicans who supported GREELEY in 1872. If the Times wants to sustain its reputation as an organ, it must do more inge lying than this. The GREELEY story is lying than this. The GREELEY story is the sheerest stuff and nonsense. It cut no figure at the primaries nor in the Convention. The reason why Mr. Dorz did not receive the nomination was because he had three active competitors who developed about equal strength with himself, and whose friends would not give up in favor of Mr. Dores any more than Mr. Dores friends any more than Mr. Dore's friends would give up in favor of any one of the other three. If Mr. Dore failed to get the nomination on account of his Greeley connections, why didn't Mr. Coy, or Mr. Bogus, or Mr. Hawks get it, each one of whom had about the same strength in the Convention? Mr. AL-DRICH was not a declared candidate, and his selection at the last was, therefore, a triumph of the best principles of politics, which leave conven-tions free to make their choice after coming together and show the delegates not to be bound hand and foot by pledges made at the orimaries. If the Chicago Times were not so nopelessly a partisan organ it would recognize this fact, and congratulate the people of the First District and Chicago that it is so. And as to any dissension among Republicans, we are confident that it was only the nomination of such a man as ACDRICH, brought about in just that way, which could have assured perfect harmony and universal satisfaction.

A SILLY LIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Sept. 27.—I clip the selosed from to-day's issue of the Conservative, Democratic paper of this city.

Did you ever publish such an item? I believe to be a lie in attributing it to you.

READER.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, a leading Republican paper, says: "By the showing of his own hand, for Haves has been falsifying the record and re-turning an amount of tax ridiculously below the valuation of his personal and taxable property."

Of course it is a lie. THE TRIBUNE never said anything of the kind. We believe the false-hood originated in the Chicago Times. It was then copied into some Confederate paper and redited to THE TRIBUNE. Since then other Confederate prints are doing likewise. The charge made against Gov. HAYES was a wretched fabri-

In the Chicago Times' account of Mr. BLAINE's reception and speech at Fort Wayne, Ind., oc-curs the following description of the disturb-ance made by the Democrats:

ance made by the Democrats:

Mr. Blaine's appearance was the signal for some hearty outbursts of applause. No sooner, however, had he commenced speaking than about one-third of the crowd seceded, hooting and groaning in a most dismai manner, and hurrahing for Tilden. There were also loud calls for 'Williams, 'and all during the course of Blaine's speech there were constant interruptions from the outskirts of the auditory. At one time, so frequent and noisy was the clamor of the rowdy element that a row seemed imminent, and the proceedings upon the verge of becoming a free and indiscriminate fight. While no actual violence was perpetrated, the interference o actual violence was perpetrated, the interference as scarcely less disgraceful than if it had ender a riot. The few policemen present were unable to unwilling to preserve order, and so there was neck whatever to the demonstration of the rowd

As this account is taken from the Democrat organ, its correctness will probably not be puted. It will be recognized as the application of the "Mississippi plan" in Indiana in a style somewhat modified from its application in South Carolina. It was not any the less bruta or outrageous in spirit, but the Democratic mol lid not dare to go quite so far in Fort Wayne as they go in the sparsely-settled districts of South Carolina, where the rufflans have mainly to con tend with unarmed and terrified negroes; the white Republicans of the North would not tolerate the full measure of the White-Line policy applied in Mississippi and South Carolina, but the Fort Wayne Democrats carried it as far as they dared. The fact is, that Fort Wayne and the immediate vicinity are dominated over by an organization of foreign Know-Nothings, who are as illiberal, intolerant, and venomous, bu not so courageous, as the White-Liners of Mississippi and South Carolina.

The St. Louis Republican has found another convert to Tildenism, and enumerates Judge Spalding, of Cleveland, O. It tells this story

about him: Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, a somewhat promi-Judge SPALDING, of Ohlo, a somewhat prominent Republican politician (?) lately paid a visit to his son-in-law, Gen. Pierson, of Winsted, Conn. The Republican Club of that town thought this an excellent chance to get up a rousing Hayes and Wheelers demonstration by serending the distinguished guest and drawing a red-hot campaign speech out of him. So everything was nicely arranged accordingly, and a committee of one appointed to call on the Judge and prepare him for the interesting occasion. The committee-man rough be bell. A lady came to the door, and in reply to the usual question, said, with the slightest suspicion of a smile: "Yes, Judge SPALDING is in,—he is now lying down, taking a nap,—but I don't believe you'll want to see him; he's for TILDEN."

The committee-man departed thence with an uncommonly large and lively fea in his ear, and the Republicans of Winsted are now carefully studying THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's calculations to ascertain how HAYES can be elected even if Ohio and Indians both go Democratic.

We dislike to spoil the solid comfort the St. Louis Republican is deriving from this "gain,"

Louis Republican is deriving from this "gain," but the truth should be told. Judge SFALDING deserted the Republican partyfive years ago. He stumped the State of Ohio for the Democratic ticket at the last Presidential election. He has attended Democratic Conventions as a delegate he supported Old BILL ALLEN and the whole Confederate ticket. Previous to the "Border-Rufflan" times in Kansas the Judge was a Democrat. In 1854 he joined the "Anti-Ne-braska" party, and acted with the Republicans until about 1871, since when he has been a Democrat, and is training with Tammany Hall

The united support of Mr. BRENTANO by the The united support of Mr. Brentano by the German voters of the Third Congressional District is foreshadowed by the Staats-Zeitung, which speaks of his nomination as "highly satisfactory," and says of him: "Mr. Brentano was unquestionably the most conspicuous for culture, capacity, and practical experience inpolitical life of all the candidates that came before the Third District Convention, and we gladly accept his nomination as a sign of recogni gladly accept his nomination as a sign of recog-nition that the best men should be chosen for this class of public places." The Staats-Zeitung also says that many of the Germans who wil vote for TILDEN, and would ordinarily have voted for the Democratic candidate for Congress, will now vote for Mr. BRENTANO. his is true, we also think it likely that Mr. BRENTANO's canvass and his entire sympathy with Gov. HAYES' Civil-Service ideas will persuade many Germans to vote for HAYES and BRENTANO who might have voted for TILDEN had not so earnest an advocate of Civil-Service reform as Mr. Brentano been nominated for Congress in that district. The Staats-Zeitung also recognizes the nomination of Mr. ALDRICE as an exceedingly strong one, and intimates sign nificantly that it will force the Democrats to put forward one of their strongest business men in order to acquire any show of successfully contending against ALDRICH. This is a virtual admission that BARNEY CAULFIELD has no

chance as against Aldrich.

The Madison Democrat ciphers out the result of the Presidential election by logarithms, or the integral calculus, and gives Tilden 206 votes to 163 for Hayes. In order to secure these estimates it grabs Wisconsin's 10 votes for Tilden. It very coolly walks off with the electoral votes of New York, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Oregon, which shows the foolishness, if not idicy, of such figuring. If the October elections in Ohio and Indiana are favorable to the Republicans, every one of those States is perfectly sure for Hayes, and to them may be added Louisiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia, and probably Delaware.

While the Chicago Times was forced to concede the conspicuous fitness of Mr. WILLIAM Aldrice, the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District, its duties as a TILDEN Democratic organ likewise required it to attempt to sow some seeds of dissension among the Republican voters. This it sought to do by instinating that the reason why Mr. Dorn did

not grow out of any opposition to Ultramo anism or Roman Catholic internerces anism or Roman Catholic internerces of the certain knowledge colitics, but comes from the certain knowledge colitics, but comes from the certain knowledge colitics, but comes from the certain knowledge colitics. that the whole ticket will be defer candidates are suffered to run. The people of St. Louis County are not yet ready to be bone

The London Times, as well as other lead British journals, are taking a deep interest in the successive phases and progress of the Presi dential campaign in the "American States." But there are some things they cannot under stand. The Time is sorely puzzled to compre hend the philosophy of the position in which CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is placed. In descrip-

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is placed. In describing its perplexity it remarks:

The difficulty of watching from a distance the main currents of political activity in a federation so widely extended and so varied in its elements at the United States is sufficiently embarrassing. It would overpower the intellectual capacity of ordinary men were it to be complicated by the distraction which would follow an attempt to observe an measure with exact and unawerving accuracy everpartial eddy of opinion. The appearance of one of the effects of the ancient andrigid Puritan aristocracy of New England as a champion of the state Rights and Anti-Negro Party is a proof of the sweeping and thorough character of the revolution in party relations which has been the principal achievement of Gen. Granne's second Administration.

After nominating ADAMS as a forlorn home the Democracy, says the Times, have selected very different class of Gubernatorial candid n other States. "In South Carolina they have nominated a conspicuous secessionist; in man of the Western States, notably Indiana and Illi nois, their spokesmen are avowed inflationist and scarcely-disguised repudiators."

DAN VOORHEES howled for "TILDEN and Ra form" to a big crowd at Anderson, Ind., the other day. The Confederate correspondent of the TILDEN and HENDRICKS organ in this city thus describes the effect it produced, and the state of mind of his hearers:

state of mind of his hearers:

It was one of the best speeches I ever heard—one emphasized at every point by the commanding presence, the magnificent physique of the orator.

And yet there was not one hearty outburst of recognition or enthusiasm throughout the stolid thousands! There was an occasional yelp of gratification as he took the cuticle from some opponent and rubbed aqua fortis on the denuded fiesh. But bursts from him that sent the magnetic currents of appreciation thrilling along one's soinal column. bursts from him that sent the magnetic currents of appreciation thrilling along one's spinal column, or that dashed the spray into one's eyes as he splashed high the waves of pathos, fell on the crowd like rain-drops on a wall of rock. And yet it is certain that, of the voters who heard him. 30 per cent are flerce partisans who will vote the straight Democratic ticket in October and November; and who will vote it just the same if the devil were at its head, and its platform were immediate and universal damnation.

There are no "watch-fires blazing," save such as politicians have kindled. The "treperdous enthusiasm of the masses" exists, to its full extent, only in the partisan reports of the press; and, in a limited exient, only among elaquers and other political hangers-on, and who, in reality, are yelping for spoils.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS addressed large Republican mass meeting at Concord, N. H., last Friday evening, in which he predicted that New York would vote for HAYES in No. vember, and said: "Mr. DORSHEIMER told us in Fancuil Hall, the other evening, that Gen. HAYES was 'an amiable, well-meaning, and negative man.' A negative man, is hel Yes.' When the tide of battle was raging in our couptry he put a negative upon George H. Pendle-ron in Ohio. After the War he put a negative upon Senator THURMAN. Last fall, in the contest ever waged in this country between honest and rag money, he put a negative on Old BILL ALLEN. And mark my word, on negative upon SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The second volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's 'Life of the Prince Consort" is to be published

early in October.

Maj. Cole, of Chicago, has taken an active part in the proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Association Conference at Dundee, Scotland. Mr. Poole is to read a paper at the Conference of Librarians at Philadelphia on "Popular Objections to Public Libraries,"—a subject in regard to which

Queen Isabella has agreed not to mix any more ish politics, but she is none the less actively engaged in arranging a match for her son, than which no political negotiation can be more deli-

The School Board of Davennort, Ia., ha a rule prohibiting formal religious exercises in the public schools. This is the first successful at-

be opened two boxes which were supposed to con-tain documents of no value. They were full of jewels, which had been packed away since the Commune. Commune.

It is proposed in Germany to give Mr. Darwin, on his 69th birthday, which falls on Feb. 12, 1877, an album containing the photographs of all his admirers and disciples who wish to have themselves

The Duke of Edinburg, for political reas

not allowed to witness the investiture of the new Sultan of Turkey with the Scimeter of Othman, although he was in the neighborhood of Constant

Bayard Taylor finds little that is agreeable in the art features of the campaign. He says if the candidates are anything like their pictures, as exhibited on the banners and transparencies, he should like to see them all defeated. Mr. Gladstone's great speech on the Bulgarian outrages was delivered in the presence of a multitude estimated to reach the number of 10,000; and the Spectator says the effort of the orator was "grave, deliberate, and refined."

Mr. Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann) has in

Mr. Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann) has in the press an original fairy-story, profusely illus-trated from his own pen, and called "Johnnykin and the Goblins." It is to be included in the Mac-millans, list of Christmas publications. Mr. Tennyson's publishers contradict the report that they were applied to by Mr. Longfellow for permission to use selections from the English Lau-rate's works for the lately-published "Poems of Places." and that this request was refused.

rate's works for the lately-published "Poems of Places," and that this request was refused.

Mr. O'Connor Power lately attempted to deliver a lecture on "Irish Wit and Humor" in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester; but his argument was spoiled by the practical illustration of the subject afforded by the Nationalists and Home-Rulers, who engaged in a free fight on the spot.

Mr. Allsopp and Mr. Bass, the rival British brewers, do not allow their competition in trade to interfere with their social intercourse. They were nearly drowned while fishing together in Scotland recently. The comic geniuses may find a subject in this incident. The water, it should be remembered, was very cold, as in all the Scottish lochs; the brewers were very great men, as most brewers are; and the want of affinity between cold water and great brewers was never more clearly established.

The fifth estate of Englishmen-con

lished.

The fifth estate of Englishmen—composed of those who write letters to the Times—is now engaged in settling the relative merits of the Bessemer Channel steamships and the regular packet line. One witness declares that the Castalia, as the Bessemer alpha is called, rode out the autumn gale admirably, while another testifies as much for the mail-boat. The discussion becomes painfully earnest when it touches upon the extent and variety of the sickness on the two boats. The only way to settle the controversy, it is suggested, is to have the rival lines exchange passengers in mid-channel, so that the two halves of the journey may be compared by competent persons.

ROTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House-Thomas Hauton, New Orleans; T. J. Gregg, U. S. A.; Thomas Tanner, New Zealand; T. L. Corbett and A. Corbett, London; W. McMillam, Melbourne, Australia; R. B. Baker, Philadelphia; R. Hisey, Mexico, Mo.; L. M. Coons, Mexico; Dr. Hare, F. R. C. P., London, Eng.; W. J. Dawes, U. S. A.; Leon Cassel, Belgium.... 6rand Pacific—S. S. Jack, Pittaburg; P. L. Williams, Sait Lake: Henry Hawkins, Alton, Mo.; J. C. Tydale, St. Peter, Minn; W. V. Woods, Buffalo; T. S. Bassett, Birmingham; G. M. Brinkerhoff and John W. Bunn, Springfield; Charles Kahle, Logansport; James Parker, St. Louis... Skerman House—C. A. Bragg, Reno, Nev.; H. R. Battger, New York; T. Atkinson, Boston; G. W. C. Gillett, New York; T. Atkinson, Boston; G. W. C. Gillett, New York; T. Atkinson, Boston; G. W. Bullington, Ia.; the Rev. A. T. Bullard, Vermont; J. M. Adair, Springfield; J. F. Downing, Erie; J. D. Gillette, Lincoln, Ill.; G. W. Hayden, Burlington, Ia.; the Rev. A. T. Bullard, Vermont; J. M. Adair, Springfield; J. F. Pickand, Leicester, Eng.; John Craysdale, Whitley Bridge, Eng... Tremont House—W. B. Ladd, Boston; Thomas S. Martin, Dublin; R. J. McBride, Wisconsin; C. J. Montfort, St. Poporto, Portugal; John Corwin, Washington; C. L. Chase, Assun, Minn.; Gen. J. H. Lieberman, New York; the R. J. McBride, Visconsin; C. J. Montfort, S. Paul; H. C. Greene, Detroit; A. C. Le Bors Oporto, Portugal; A. Mavorriz, Lisbon, Portugal John Corwin, Washington; C. L. Chase, Austin Minn.; Gen. J. H. Lieberman, New York; the Hon. L. Goldstneker, Fond du Lac; the Hon. D. B. Brigga, I ansing; the Hon. S. H. Rowe, Michigan; the Hon. G. W. Latimer, Detroits J. Parish Parished Press, 12 (1997).

SPORTING

The White Stockin with the Janes

Batting and Fie the Chicago Eastern

The Bortons and H Louisville an

Cornell Challenges Next English U

BASE-THE WHITES A JANESVILLE, Wis., Se White Stockings made th this city to-day in a gar Notwithstanding the cold a large and enthus The visitors batted hear was marred by several batted well, but played caught for the Whites

game, but his want of sional nine was evident. The score stood—Chica Base hits—Chicago, 19: Umpire—Mr. Suchanek LOUISVILLE V Special Dispatel
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Se whitewashed the Bo the goose-eggs in fine sty not hit Devlin, making and having fifty strikes Louisville earned three r

on good hits by Gerh Fulmer, the latter's a Louisville. Gerhardt, 1-b... Hagne, 3 b.... Ryan, 1 f.... Devlin, p.... Clinton, r. f... Fulmer, 8. s... Hastings, c. f... Somerville, 2 b. Total ..

Boston.
G. Wright, s. s..
Leonard, l.f...
O'Rourke, c. f... Murnan, 1 b ... Morrill, 2 b ... Manning, r. f ... Total

Innings— Louisville.....

Left on bases—Louisville.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAS.

The withdrawal of the Mehampionship race and lately announced by Mr.

TRIBUNE, puts an end, as to the series between the old and the Chicagos, who have the control of their antagonists have kie The series is summed dutuals have any right

Mutuals have any right to it is entirely proper that it ent pitchers should be; for their sake as because right to know which is bes er in the League. In n the first item is the gam total of runs. It is as toll Time and place.

June 13—At Brooklyn.

June 15—At Brooklyn.

June 17—At Brooklyn.

June 20—At Chicago.

June 24—At Chicago.

June 24—At Chicago.

Sept. 8—At Brooklyn.

Sept. 9—At Brooklyn.

Total. Chicago wins 7 and Mutu eight games with the clu

Total base hits made.

PASTERS.

Chicago.
Barnes.
McVey.
Anson
Addy.
Himes.
White
Peters
Glenn
Spalding
Bielaski.
Mutual.
Hayes
Hallinan
Hicks
Craver.
Holdsworth
Freacy
Start
Booth
Nichols

PLATERS.

McVey.
Glenn
Addy.
Spaiding
Anson
Barnes
White
Murual
West
Holdsworth
Mathews
Hallinan
Start
Treacy
Booth
Hayes
Craver
Nichols
Hicks

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO
The announcement by th
Athletic Club that that of
to forfeit its Western en
put an end to its season
Chicago Club is conserned,
make up the record of the
played between the two org
as they will constitute the
The compilation is accord
follows, the first item bein
games in the order played:
Date and place.

The record of the play o

of any opposition to Ultramon-man Catholic interference with mes from the certain knowledge ticket will be defeated if the suffered to run. The people of ty are not yet ready to be bound to the Church.

Times, as well as other leading a are taking a deep interest in phases and progress of the Presign in the "American States." some things they cannot underimes is sorely puzzled to compresophy of the position in which terms are the political activity in a federation of watching from a distance the political activity in a federation ded and so varied in its elements are is sufficiently embarrassing. If the intellectual capacity of ordition to be complicated by the distract of ollow an attempt to observe and act and unswerving accuracy every opinion. The appearance of one the success and as a champion of the success and the success a

ating ADAMS as a forlorn hope, says the Times, have selected a class of Gubernatorial candidates "In South Carolina they have n South Carolina they have posspicuous secessionist; in many n States, notably Indiana and Illi-kesmen are avowed inflationists aguised repudiators."

es howled for "TILDEN and Recrowd at Anderson, Ind., the e Confederate correspondent of d HENDRICKS organ in this city he effect it produced, and the his hearers:

of his hearers:
the best speeches I ever heard—one
every point by the commanding
agnificent physique of the grator.
e was not one hearty outburst of
onthusiasm throughout the stolid
ere was an occasional yelp of gratiok the cuticle from some opponent
a fortis on the denuded flesh. But
a that sent the magnetic currents of
rilling along one's spinal column,
the spray into one's eyes as he
the waves of pathos, fell on the
drops on a wall of rock. And yet
t, of the voters who heard him. 96
lefte partisans who will vote the
matic ticket in October and Novemrill vote it just the same if the devil
, and its platform were immediate
lamnation.

immation.
"watch-fires blazing," save such ave kindled. The "tremendous he masses" exists, to its full expart an reports of the press; and, ent, only among elaquers and other soon, and who, in reality, are yelp-

WILLIAM CURTIS address can mass meeting at Concord, N.
evening, in which he predicted
c would vote for HAYES in Noaid: "Mr. DORSHEIMER told us in a miable, well-meaning, and neg-A negative man, is he? Yes, of battle was raging in our counegative upon GEORGE H. PENDLE-After the War he put a negative st ever waged in this country be and rag money, he put a negative ALLEN. And mark my word, on rember next he will put another SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

PERSONAL.

volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's 'rince Consort" is to be published Chicago, has taken an active part

ngs of the Young Men's Christian to read a paper at the Conference of biladelphia on "Popular Objections ries,"—a subject in regard to which

a has agreed not to mix any more

dics, but she is none the less actively anging a match for her son, than cal negotiation can be more delipard of Davenport, Ia., has adopted ng formal religious exercises in the

take the Bible from the public inister of Finance lately caused to soxes which were supposed to con-tof no value. They were full of had been packed away since the

in Germany to give Mr. Darwin, on y, which falls on Feb. 12, 1877, an ig the photographs of all his ad-ples who wish to have themselves

Edinburg, for political reasons, war-witness the investiture of the new by with the Scimeter of Othman, in the neighborhood of Constanti-

r finds little that is agreeable in the the campaign. He says if the can-ything like their pictures, as exhib-ners and transparencies, he should a all defeated.

e's great speech on the Bulgarian lelivered in the presence of a multi-to reach the number of 10,000; for says the effort of the orator was trate, and refined."

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te of Englishmen—composed of letters to the Times—is now engthe relative merits of the Besteamships and the regular packet as declares that the Castalia, as p is called, rode out the autumn while another testifies as much for The discussion becomes painfully ouches upon the extent and variety in the two boats. The only way to every, it is suggested, is to have change passengers in mid-channel, alves of the journey may be coment persons.

alves of the journey may be coment persons.

Hotel Arrivals.

Thomas Hauton, New Orleans;
S. A.; Thomas Tanner, New Zeabett and A. Corbett, London; W. Durne, Australia; R. B. Baker,
Hisey, Mexico, Mo.; L. M. Dr. Hare, F. R. C. P., London, wes, U. S. A.; Leon Cassel, Bellegicific-S. S. Jack, Pittsburg; P. Lake; Henry Hawkins, Alton, dale, St. Peter, Minn.; W. V.; T. S. Bassett, Birmingham; M. and John W. Bunn, Spring-Kahle, Logansport; James Paraskerman House—C. A. Bragg, R. Battger, New York; F. A.; C. H. Blackburn, Cincinnati; rie; J. D. Gillette, Lincoln, Ill; Burlington, Ia.; the Rev. A. T.; J. M. Adair, Springfield; J. cester, Eng.; John Craysdale, Eng... Tremont House—W. R. Thomas—S. Martin, Dublin; Wisconsin; C. J. Montfort, St. reene, Detroit; A. C. Le Borg, A. Mavorrix, Lisbon, Portugal; ishington; C. L. Chase, Austin, H. Lieberman, New York; the cker, Fond du Lae; the Hon. D. M; the Hon. S. H. Rowe, Michiwa, M. Latimer, Detroit; J. David, W. Latimer, David, W. Latimer, David, W. Latimer, David, W. L

SPORTING NEWS. The White Stockings Dally Yesterday

with the Janesville Amateurs.

Batting and Fielding Record of the Chicago Series with Eastern Clubs.

The Bostons and Hartfords Defeated at Louisville and St. Louis.

Cornell Challenges the Winner of the Next English University Race.

BASE-BALL.

THE WHITES AT JANESVILLE. THE WHITES AT JANESVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 29.—The champion White Stockings made their first appearance in this city to-day in a game with the Mutuals. Notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable day, a large and enthusiastic crowd was present. The visitors batted heavily, but their fielding man marked by several excess. The Mutuals was marred by several errors. The Mutuals batted well, but played far below. Bostwick caught for the Whites the latter part of the game, but his want of practice with a profes-

ional nine was evident.

The score stood—Chicago, 19; Mutuals, 9.
Base hits—Chicago, 19; Mutuals, 11.
Umpire—Mr. Suchanek.

LOUISVILLE VS. BOSTON.

LOUISVILLE VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The Louisvilles whitewashed the Bostons to-day, giving them the goose-eggs in fine style. The visitors could not hit Devlin, making only three clean ones, and having fifty strikes called off his delivery. Louisville earned three runs in the first inning on good hits by Gerhardt, Ryan, Clinton, and Fulmer, the latter's a three-baser. The follow.

ague, 3 b	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
ague, 3 b. 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	erhardt, 1.b	1	2	11	0	1
evin, p	ague, 3 b	0	0	1	0	ō
Ilinton, r. f.	yan, l. f	1	1	2		0
ulmer, s. s. 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 4 6 1 0 1 4 6 1 0 1 5 0 0 1 5 0 0 1 5 0 0 1 5 0 0 1 5 0	evlin, p	0	0	2		
Total		1	1			0
Total	ulmer, 8, 8	0	1	0	1	0
Total	astings, c. f	0	1	3	0	0
Total	omerville, 2 b	0	0	3	1	1
Boston. 0 0 1 5 Wright s. s. 0 0 2 0 sonard if. 0 0 2 0 Rourke, cf. 9 0 2 0 urnan, 1 b. 0 2 13 0 orrill, 2 b. 0 1 4 1 anning, rf. 0 0 0 0 rown, c. 0 1 5 0 hafer, 3 b. 0 0 0 3 radley, p. 0 0 0 3	olbert, c	0	1	4	6	1
Boston. 0 0 1 5 Wright s. s. 0 0 2 0 sonard if. 0 0 2 0 Rourke, cf. 9 0 2 0 urnan, 1 b. 0 2 13 0 orrill, 2 b. 0 1 4 1 anning, rf. 0 0 0 0 rown, c. 0 1 5 0 hafer, 3 b. 0 0 0 3 radley, p. 0 0 0 3		-	-	-	-	-
Boston. 0 0 1 5 Wright s. s. 0 0 2 0 sonard if. 0 0 2 0 Rourke, cf. 9 0 2 0 urnan, 1 b. 0 2 13 0 orrill, 2 b. 0 1 4 1 anning, rf. 0 0 0 0 rown, c. 0 1 5 0 hafer, 3 b. 0 0 0 3 radley, p. 0 0 0 3	Total	3	7	27	19	3
sonard, I.f. 0 0 2 0 Rourke, c.f. 9 0 2 0 urnan, I.b. 0 2 13 0 orrill, 2.b. 0 1 4 4 1 anning, r.f. 0 0 0 0 0 rown, c. 0 1 5 0 1 5 0 shafer, 3.b. 0 0 0 3 2 radley, p. 0 0 0 3 2	Boston.	13.1				
nrnan. 1 b 0 2:13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Wright, 8. 8	0		1	5	0
nrnan. 1 b 0 2:13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	onard, 1.f	0	O	2	0	0
orrill, 2 b. 0 1 4 4 1 anning, r.f. 0 0 0 0 0 0 orown, c. 0 1 5 0 1 hafer, 3 b. 0 0 0 0 3 2 andley, p. 0 0 0 3 2	Rourke, c. f	9	0	2		
anning r. f. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	urnan. 1 b	0				0
hafer, 3 b	orrill, 2 b	0			4	
hafer, 3 b	anning, r. f	0				0
radley, p 0 0 0 3 2	rown, C	0				1
radley, p 0 0 0 3 2	hafer, 3 b	0				1
	radley, p	0	0	0	3	2
		-	-	-	-	-
Total 0 4 27 15 5	Total	0	4	27	15	5

Umpire—Daniel Devinney, of the Riversides.

Time—One hour and \$62^*-five minutes.
First by errors—Louisville, 2; Boston, 3.
Runs earned—Louisville, 2; Boston, 3.
Runs earned—Louisville, 2; Boston, 3.
Runs earned—Louisville, 2; Boston, 4.
REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO-MUTCAL SERIES.
The withdrawal of the Mutual Club from the championship race and from the League, as lately announced by Mr. Cammeyer in The Tribuns, puts an end, as a matter of course, to the series between the once-powerful Mutuals and the Chicagos, who have gone up-hill while their antagonists have kicked themselves down. The series is summed up, not because the Mutuals have any right to a record, but because it is entirely proper that the effect of the different pitchers should be put on record, as well for their sake as because the batsmen have a right to know which is best against every pitcher in the League. In making up the record, the first item is the games played, with the tetral of true.

Time and place.	Chicago.	Mutual.
June 13-At Brooklyn		1
June 15-At Brooklyn		6
June 17-At Brooklyn	10	3
June 20-At Chicago		2
June 22-At Chicago	6	4
June 24-At Chicago	. 16	
Sept. 8-At Brooklyn	16	0
Sept. 9-At Brooklyn		4
Chicago wins 7 and Mutual 1	75	22

June 24-At Chicago	16	10 King # 18 A
Sept. 8-At Brooklyn	. 16	
Sept. 9-At Brooklyn	. 13	9972227
		-
Total	. 75	25
Chicago wins 7 and Mutual 1.		
The following table shows	the rest	alt of the
eight games with the clubs tak		
	Chicago.	
Total runs made	75	22
Average to a game	9.3	2.
Total runs earned	23	8
Average to a game	2.8	1.0
Percentage of earned to scored	Contract of	
runs	.30	.36
Total base hits made	122	- 63
Average to a game	15.2	7.8
Percentage of runs to base hits	.61 -	.34
Total errors made	29	75
Average to a game	3.6	9.3
The record of the players	. placed	in their
order of merit as indicated		

PANTERS.	Games played.	Base hils	Times at bat	Percentage of base hits to times at bat	Average of base hits to a game	Runs made	game
Chicago.							
Barnes		24		.571	3.00		
lcVey		16 15		. 400	2.00 1.87		0.73
nson			14	.357	1.66		1. 3
Addy		13		.317	1.62		1.6
White		12		.292	1.50		0.8
eters		iĩ		.289	1.27		0.3
elenn		10		.286	1. 25		0.8
palding		10		.286	1.25		0.8
Bielaski	5	6	23	.260	1.20	-3	0.60
layes	1	2	4	.500	2.00	0	0.00
Iallinan	8		33	. 363	1.50		0.50
licks	7		28	.357	1.42		0. 14
raver. 4	8		33	.272	1.12		0. 23
loldsworth			30	. 233	1.00		0.4
reacy	8		34	.205	0.87		0.6
tart	8		35	.171	0.75		0.62
Sooth	8		31	.109	0.50		0.12
ichols	8		27	.111	0.37		0.00
lathews	8	0	30	.100	0.37		0.12

the player making the smallest proportion of errors to a game: PIELDING BECORD CHICAGO-MUTUAL SERIES. Averag game Errors Averag game Averag game

PLAYERS.	4	e to a	d		e to a			ge to a	-
Chicago.			-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bielaski	. 6	1.20			20			00 12	A
Peters	. 21	2.75			00			12	F
Hines	. 22	8. 12						25	1
McVey	. 00							25	1
Glenn	. 24	1.66			00			33	1
Addy	10	1.25						37	1
Anson	10	2,00						50	1
Barnes	. 10	3,00	20	5	50	5		62	1
White	09	3.50	1	ã.	12	10			1
Mutual.	. 20	0.00			1	-	-	~~	1
West.	1	1.00	9	3.	00	0	0.	00	1
Holdsworth	13	1.85						28	1
Mathews	3	0.37						62	1
Hallinan	11	1.37						75	J.
Start	. 81	10.12					0.	75	Ŧ
Treacy	25	3, 12	1	0.	12	7	0.	87	Т
Booth	15	1.87	5	0.	62	7	0.	87	1
Hayes	. 6	6.00	0	0.	00	1	1.	00	1
Craver	. 21	2.62	21	2.	62	12	1.	50	1
Nichols	. 16	2.00	17	2	12	16	2.	00	1
Hicks	. 24	3.42	7	1.	00	16	2.	28	

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO-ATHLETIC SERIES.

The announcement by the management of the Athletic Club that that organization proposes to forfeit its Western engagements, and thus put an end to its season's play, as far as the Chicago Club is concerned, renders it proper to make up the record of the eight games aiready played between the two organizations, inasmuch as they will constitute the series for the year.

The compilation	tute the series for the year. is accordingly submitted, as
follows, the first	item being the record of the
games in the orde	r played:
Date and place.	Chicago. Athletic.
June 6-At Phila	delphia 7 0
June 8-At Phila	delphis 8 7
June 10-At Phila	delphis 14
June 27-At Chica	go 13 14
June 29-At Chica	go 19 3
July 1—At Chica	go 18 10
Sept. 5-At Philad	lelphis
bept. 6-At Philad	lelphia 15 3
Chicago wins 7 ar	
The record of th	e play of the clubs as organ-

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	BOOK TORONS CONTROL VICE MICH.	
_Total	105	46
Chicago wins 7 and Athl	etic 1.	
The record of the play	of the clubs	as organ-
trations is as follows, the	items being	placed in
position for comparison:		
	Chicago.	Athletic.
Total runs made	105	46

	State of Contract
Percentage of earned to scored	
Total base hits made 146	.47
Average to a game	81
Total errors made	10.12
Average to a grame 46	95
Average to a game 5.75	11.87
THE DRILLING and Physical Control of	
names being placed in order of batting	ws, the
as shown by the nementary of Datting	merit,
as shown by the percentage of base hits	to times
	ALESSED VIII
BATTING RECORD OF THE CHARLES	

oat: TING RECORD OF	TH	E C1	TIC	AGO- 4			
PLAYERS	Games played.	Base hits	Times at bat	Percentage of base hits to firmes at bat	Asserage of base	Runs made	Average to a

PLAYERA	Games played.	Base hite	Times at bat	Percentage of base hits to times at bat	Astrage of base hits to a	Runs made	Average to a
Chicago. Barnes Hines	8	22 18 18	42	.500 .428 .428	2.27 2.25	18	2.25
McVeyGlenn	888	16 16 15	40 41 40	.400 .390 .375	2.25 2.00 2.00 1.87	12 12 8 8	1.50 1.50 1.00
White		5	42 16	.312	1.87 1.87 1.66	10	1.25 1.37 1.33
Athletic. Eggler	27	3 11		.250 .428 .366	1.50 1.57	1 6	0.50 0.85
FislerForce.	8	12 12	38	.333 .315 .315	1.50 1.50 1.50	477	0.66 0.88 0.88
Meyerle	6876	8	29 35 29 26	.241 .228 .209 .192	1.16 1.00 0.85 0.83	5502	0.83 0.62 0.28
Knight	794	5	30 8 16	.166 .125	0.50 0.50	4 1 0	0.66 0.57 0.50 0.00
The fielding reco	1 rds	0	3	.000	0.00	Ö	0.00

SE SE	SERIES.					LETIC
PLAYERA	Put out	game	Assisted	drerage to a	Errors	Average to a
Chicago.	30		1		-	100
McVey	71	8.87	0	0.00		0.25
Bielaski	4	1.33	1	0.33	1	0.33
Spalding	6	0.75	15	1.87	3	0.37
Anson						0.50
Hines						0.50
Peters	12	1.50	22	2.75	5	0.62
Glenn	26	3.25	1	0.12	5	0.62
Barnes					8	1.00
Addy						1.00
White						1.12
Fisler	12	1.50	8	0.75	3	0.37
Movembe						

EVIEW OF THE HARTFORD-CHICAGO SERIES. Wednesday's game in this city not only de-ed the championship for the year, but ended ten-game series between the Chicago and rtford Clubs, at that time chief contestants

Date and place.	Chicago.	Hartford
May 23-At Hartford	6	
May 25-At Hartford	1	
May 27-At Hartford	8	
July 4-At Chicago		
July 6-At Chicago		7.0
July 8-At Chrcago		
Sept. 12-At Hartford	7	
Sept. 13-At Hartford		
Sept. 26-At Chicago		
Sept. 27-At Chicago		17 1
Sept. 21-At Chicago		
Total		

Chicago wins 6 and Hartfo	rd 4.	Little and
The club records for the		nes as com-
		Hartford.
Total runs made		47
Average to a game		4.7
Total runs earned	36	25
Average to a game Percentage of earned to scor	3.6	2.5
runs		.53
Total base hits made	120	103
Average to a game	12	10.3
Total errrors made	56	71
Average to a game	5.6	7.1
The batting record of the		is as fol-

PLAYERS.	Games played.	Base hits	Times at bat	Percentage of base hits to times at bat	Average of base hits to a game	Runs made	game
Chicago.							
Barnes		20 16		.408	2.00	9	0.90
McVey		10		.344	1.42	8	1.14
Addy	** 1 4	13		.342	1.44	5	0.58
Hines	140	13		. 282	1.30	4	0.40
Anson		13		.282	1.30	3	0.30
White		12		.279	1. 20	3	0.30
Glenn				.255		11	1.10
Andrus				.250	1.00	0	0.00
Spalding	10		41	.219	0.90	6	0.60
Bielaski	3		12	. 166	0.66	1	0.33
Higham	10	18		. 391	1.80	7	0.70
Cassidy	2		8	.375	1.50	0	0.00
Remsen	10	15		.312	1.50	9	0.90
Carey		13		. 302	1.30	6	0.60
Cummings			18	.277	1.25	2	0.50
Ferguson		11		. 276	1.10	6	0.60
Bond			24	. 250	1.00	0	0.00
Mills		10		. 243	1.00	4	0.40
Harbidge	7		27	.214	0.85	3	0.49
Burdock			45	. 200	0.90	7	0.70
York			41	. 173	0.70	3	0.30
Allison	. 1	0	4	.000	0.00	0	0.00

PLAYERS.	ut out	game	sisted	game	rror8	game	
Chicago.							1
Andrus	0			0.00		0.00	1
Hines	30			0.00		0.11	1
Barnes	21			3.60		0.30	1
McVey	46			1.00		0.40	1
Glenn	70			0.30		0.40	1
Addy	10			0.14		0.42	1
Peters	12			2.60		0.50	1
Anson	16					0.60	1
Bielaski	4	1.33		0.60		0.66	1
Spalding	6					0.80	1
White	52	15,123.0	10	0.30	100	2.00	1
York	21	2.10	1	0.10	0	0.00	1
Cassidy	1	0.50		0.00		0.00	1
Remsen	28	2.80	2	0.20	3	0.30	1
Mills	104	10.40	1	0.10	5	0.50	1
Burdock	41	4.10	33	3, 30	7	0.70	1
Bond	1	0.16	11	1.83	5	0.83	1
Harbidge	18	2.55	5	0.71	6	0.85	1
Ferguson		1.20	26	2.60	9	0.90	1
Carey	1 20				12	1.20	1
Cummings	1	0, 25		1.75		1.25	1
Tichem	00				18	1 60	1

17 4 4 4 5 4

ST. LOUIS VS. HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

ST. LOUIS NS. HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—St. Louis defeated Hartford to-day, the weather being exceedingly cold and the attendance small. Hartford, losing the toss, was sent to the bat, and, in the first inning, after Remsen and Burdick had retired, earned a run by the fine batting of Higham and Ferguson, each of whom got in a double-bagger. Mills scored for Hartford in the second inning by earning first, Remseu's base hit, and Blong's wild throw. The Blues failed to increase their score in the last seven innings, and were beaten by a score of five to two, the Browns getting in two runs in the second, two in the fifth, and one in the seventh inning, none of which were earned. The fielding of the visitors was execrable. The Browns also did some miserable work in that respect. The features of the game were a fine double play by Burdock and Mills in the third inning, and a double play by Remsen, unaided, in the fourth, he capturing Mack's apparently safe fly by a magnificent effort, and then stepping on second, which Blong had left for home. Mills and York were also splendidly doubled up by Bradley, McGeary, and Dehlman in the seventh inning. The short-fielding of Mack and the third-base play of Battin were also very fine.

St. Louis.		R	B	P	A	E
Pike, c. f		0	0	0 5 2 3 1 2	102200	0
Clapp, c		0	1 0	5	0	3 2
McGeary, 2 b		0	0	2	2	2
Battin, 3b		10	1	3	2	0
Cuthbert, 1. f		0	1	1	0	1
Blong, r. f	*** *** ****	1 4	1 2 2	ĩ	0	ő
Bradley, p	*********	0000	0	1	25	ő
Mack, 8. 8	**********	0	2	12		ĭ
Dehiman, 1b		15	_	7	-	-
Total		5	10	27	12	8
Dantions	DE MARTINE COMMEN	1200			133	13
Remsen, c. f		0	0 1	3	5	0
Burdock, 2 b		0	0	4	5	3
Higham, c			1	332029	0 6	1
Ferguson, 3b			1	3	0	3
Carey, s. 8			0	22	0	R
Cummings, p		0	0	V	000	
York, l. f		0	1	2	×	1
Mills, 1 b			0	ĭ	ĭ	ã
assidy, r. f	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	U	v			
					14	

THE TURF.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The races at the fifolk Park were resumed to-day. The first is the Republic race, four-year-olds, best three five, purse \$2,500; first prize \$1,200, second 50, third \$400, and fourth \$250. The following is the summary: e Belle.....dford Chief.....

Princ—2:34; 2:34½; 2:30½; 2:34.

Between the heats Sam Purdy made a trial with a running horse, and Blackwood, Jr., two trials for \$1,000 and the national cup. Purdy made his mile in 2:28. Blackwood's time in the first heat was 2:23; second, 2:23½.

The stallion trots yesterday were separate trials instead of a race. Gov. Sprague made his mile in 2:25, and Purdy his in 2:24½.

ENOLISH RACES.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Newmarket October handicap was won to-day by Newport, with Lina second, and Chypre third.

The American horse Mate ran in the race, but finished among the last.

THE OAR.

UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE. ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the various classes of Cornell University, held here to-night, it was decided to send a challenge to the winners in the Cambridge-Oxford race, which occurs in March next. The challenge will be for fours or eights, with coxswain, as the Englishmen decide, and for a four-mile race over the regular course from Putney to Mortlake.

CRIME.

MOLLY MAGUIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TAMAQUA. Pa., Sept. 29.—The detectives and the coal and iron police continue to unearth the transactions of the Molly Maguires who have so long committed horrible crimes in this region. Already a number of them are in Schuylkill Already a number of them are in Schuylkill and Carbon County Prisons. Early this week three members of the red-handed organization were apprehended. Yesterday two more—John Malloy and Pat O'Donnell—were arrested. The former was taken at Dry Hollow and the latter at Buck Mountain, They are both desperate men, and were implicated in the murder of Morgan Powell, a mine boss. They passed through here, and their appearance caused much excitement. Jimmy Herrigan, who has gained notoriety as the squealer against the Brotherhood's operations, was taken to Mauch Chunk yesterday. The detectives expect to make the arrest of several prominent persons who are known to have been connected with the Mollies in their conspiracies and assassinations.

been connected with the Mollies in their conspiracies and assassinations.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

TAMAQUA, I'a., Sept. 29.—Last night during a fight between a number of Molly Maguires, near Plymouth, in the Wyoming district, John Brannigan, Peter McNamara, and Bradley O'Neil were clubbed and stoned to death. The tragedy occurred near where the O'Donnell family were murdered. The transaction has created intense excitement. Although the murderers were pursued, they managed to escape.

CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 29.—Early this morning John Kent, a bartender, and William Hardy, a bricklayer, while discussing political matters at the door of a saloon became involved in a quarrel, whereupon Kent struck at Hardy, who, in return, struck Kent, knocking him down the steps to the pavement, several feet below. At steps to the pavement, several feet below. At first it was thought the wound produced on Kent was a slight one, but further inquiry developed the fact that he was severely injured on the head. He died in a short time afterward while being conveyed to the hospital. Hardy was at once arrested for murder. Both men had been drinking during the evening, and were both Democrats in politics, but differed on a matter connected with the late War.

DAVENPORT AND ROCK ISLAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 29.—The hat and cap store of W. S. Cameron, in this city, was entered by burglars last evening, and goods to the value In Rock Island, this afternoon, an exciting

shooting affray occurred, a Miss Kinner assaultsnooting array occurred, a Miss Kinner assauting a merchant of that city, named Ed Kohn. She met him on the street, and without any words drew a revolver and shot him in the back. The wound is not dangerous. Miss Kinner has sued Kohn's brother for slander, and Kohn, having expressed sympathy for the brother, she was exasperated to the shooting point.

Time.	Bar.	The	Hu.	Wind.	Rn	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.92	43	75	W., fresh		Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.95	50	58	N. W., frest		
2:00 p. m.	29, 93	52	52	N. W., fresh		
3:53 p. m.	29.93	52	47	N. W., fresh		Pair.
9:00 p. m.		45	60	N. W., fresh		Pair.
10:18 p. m.		44		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	-	_
Maximut	o therr	nom (ERA	L O	53: minimus SERVATIONS CAGO, Sept.		
Stations	. 1 Bo	ar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne.	30	24	42	N., gentle.,		Cloudy.
Davenport	36.	.07	46	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Denver	30.	.33	44	8. E., light.		Fair.
Duluth	30.		39	N. W., light	*****	Cloudy.
Gioson			52	W., light	*****	Cloudy
Keokuk	30.	.08	45	N. W., fresh W., gentle	*****	Cloudy.
LaCrosse .	29.	.01	41	N. W., gent.	*****	Cloudy.
Leavenwor	In. 30.	20	43	N. W., fresh	*****	Cloudy.
	30.	200	31	N.W., fresh		
Distance						
Platte	30.	07		N W cent.	20,20,20	Clear.
Platte Salt Lake.	30.	.07	64	N. W., gent-	*****	Clear.
Platte Salt Lake. Santa Fe Fort Sully	30.	92		N. W., gent- S., light N., fresh		Fair.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. ived out. izw York, Sept. 29.—Arrived, steamer Oder,

A SLIGHT ERROR. NEW York, Sept. 29.—To Editors: The ard at Philadelphia to Alexander Fries & os., Cincinnati, should have been for "ethers," t "inks" as published. Mistake in transFOREIGN.

Renewal of Hostilities Between the Opposing Forces in Servia.

Heavy Battle in Which the Servians Claim a Victory.

Additional Indications of Russia's Sympathy for Servia.

King George of Greece Demands the Cession of Crete to His Dominions.

TURKEY

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Nisch. London, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Nisch, dated yesterday, says: "Since 4 this morning there has been a continuous and heavy cannon-ading in the direction of Alexinatz.

The Servian forces, under Gens. Tchernayeff and Popovich, simultaneously attacked the Turks on Thursday morning and drove them beyond Teschitzo. During the engagement the Servian artillery fired seven caissons of gunpowder in the Turkish ammunition depot. The explosion caused a fearful havoc among the Turks. Gen. Harvatovich made a flank movement, and occupied the heights in the rear

movement, and occupied the heights in the rear of the Turkish position. It is stated that the Turkish army is now threatened on three sides, namely: Gen. Tchernayeff, with the bulk of the Servian army, threatens their front; Gen. Popovich their left wing, and Gen. Harvatovich their rear. The fighting lasted till & cicles here

Servian army, threatens their front; Gen. Popovich their left wing, and Gen. Harvatovich their rear. The fighting lasted till 8 o'clock last night, and was resumed this morning.

NUST RENOUNCE TITLE.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—Count Andrassy has demanded from the Servian Agent a written statement, positively deciaring Prince Milan's refusal to adopt the royal title.

Gen. Suwarokoff has been instructed by the Czar to obtain a similar distinct renunciation from Prince Milan at Belgrade.

"A GLORIOUS VICTORY."

LONDON, Sept. 30—5 a. m.—The Standard's correspondent near Delegrad telegraphs that the battle of Thursday was a glorious victory for the Turks. The Turkish army was all day under fire from the whole line of Servian redoubts and batteries, which stretch in a semicircle of 20 miles, and have a hundred guns mounted. In the afternoon the Turks assumed the offensive, and defeated the Servians, inflicting enormous losses.

The PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Standard's Paris dispatch says the following statement was made by the French Foreign Office to-night. In diplomatic circles no importance is attached to the decision of the Ristics Cabinet. The peace negotiations are actively progressing. Servia's conduct is believed to proceed merely from a desire to influence mediation favorably to herself. The reply of the Porte will be entirely satisfactory to the Powers. It will be made officially on Sunday, when the Powers will summon Servia to fulfill the proposed conditions. The correspondent adds that this statement has not calmed public uneasiness concerning the Eastern prospects.

calmed public uneasiness concerning the Eastern prospects.

A Times dispatch from Belgrade reports that the situation continues gloomy and becomes more complicated. The only chance of peace is Turkey's agreement to the conditions proposed by the Powers. If these are agreed to by the Turks, Russia will have an excellent opportunity of vinducating her sincerity. In fact all the parties in this game of diplomacy would then have to show their hands. The war party here Mock All Allusions to Prace.

They declare Ristics does nothing except what Russia likes. They even assert that whatever Russia may profess to other Powers, she is really for war until the Turks are driven from Constantinople. It is idle for Russia to talk of neutrality with a Russian army in Servia.

The same correspondent says accounts of operations at the front are confused. Both sides claim a victory on Thursday. The Servians are constructing winter quarters. Should the war continue there will be nothing but raids during the winter. Field operations must be deferred until the spring, when the war party expect Russia will be on the ground for a great campaign, which is to

BRING HER TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Berlin special to the Times quotes a very warlike address to the Czar recently voted by the Town Council of Nickolaieff, which the correspondent says coincides with intimations that, unless an extended armistice is concluded, popular enthusiasm may force the Czar to war.

to war

TURISH ATBOUTTIES IN SERVIA.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The note addressed by M.
Ristich, the Sevian Minister of Foreign Affairs,
to the representatives of the Powers, is as follows:

of \$00 stolen. No arrests.

It is wound is not despected. It is a without any words drew a revolver and shot him in the both.

The wound is not despected. See that the stolen. The wound is not despected. Make Kimer has having expressed sympathy for the brother, also was exasperated to the shooting point.

A COWARDLY CRIME.

Special Dispatch is Fig. 170-180.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Spet. 29.—Four log-drivers entered an Indian wigwam on the banks of Chippews River, near Mr. Pleasant, on the day, and brutally assaulted two squaws, also throwing a papooe strong it to wigwam and the papooes are not expected to recover. Three three day, and brutally assaulted two squaws, also throwing a papooe through the wigwam and the papooes are not expected to recover. Three days are not expected to recover. Three days want the tree and exaped.

CATGHT UP.

LOURSYLLE, Spet. 29.—Forderick Wortman, a German tanner, while attempting to adjust a leather band to a fly-wheel in Louis Kright.

CATGHT UP.

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**Manoa, III, Spet. 29.—A that can are hards and all parts of his body were masked to a justify and cut in headrests of a many long to the stolen.

**Manoa, III, Spet. 29.—A that can are hards and all parts of his body were masked to a justify and cut in headrests of a many long to the stolen.

REARLESTED.

POTTSYLLE, Pa., Spet. 29.—Jacob Huntzinger, late President of the Miners' Trust Bands, parily cloudy west known to be a spet. 29.—A spec. Huntzing the region misdements of the parts of the part of the stolen. The propose are all the parts of following the winger with the parts of the

GREAT BRITAIN.

better and the proportion of low diseased samples less than expected, but on account of changes of temperature and lack of moisture during the most critical period of growth, the product is thin and extremely varied. On the Continent, except in Belgium, the crops, especially the German, are reduced, being less than a quarter of those last season. The Germans must continue to buy in English and American markets more or less for the next ten months. American hops of 1876 are quoted at £8@43 Ss. There have been very few arrivals. YOUNG TWEED.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 29.—The Anglo-American Times says: "The man who, at the time of Tweed's departure from Vigo, was stopping at the hotel there, under the name of 'Sands,' turned out to be William Tweed, Jr."

ARCTIC VOYAGERS. NEWS FROM THE PANDORA.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Admiralty have a letter from Allan Young, the Commander of the

ter from Allan Young, the Commander of the steamer Pandora, making a voyage to Smith's Sound to bring to England dispatches deposited there by the Arctic expedition under Capt. Nares. It announces his arrival at Upernavik on the 18th of July. He reports all well on board, and says that he would proceed northward July 19. The winds during the summer had been from the southward, and were therefore not calculated to clear the ice from Meiville Bay, but, as far as was visible from Upernavik, the sea was clear. There was no news of the Arctic expedition.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—Capt. Simpson, of the United States steamer Omaha, writes to the Navy Department, under the date of Guayaquil, Ecuador, Sept. 10, that he arrived there on the 8th inst., and found the city in the midst of a revolution, the General in command of the troops in the city having issued a pronunciamento to that effect, with the support of the troops, and apparently with the consent of the people.

SOUTH AMERICA.

KING GEORGE'S DEMANDS.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—It is officially an-COTANHAGEN, Sept. 29.—It is officially announced that the return of King George to Greece has been indefinitely postponed. The announcement causes a great sensation. It is rumored that the King has demanded the session of Crete to Greece, and the rectification of the frontier in Epirus and Thessaly.

GREECE.

SPAIN.

POLITICAL DISQUIET. MADRID, Sept. 29 .- Pi y Margall and Emilio Castelar have protested against the advanced Republican manifesto, signed by Borrilla and Salmeron. Castelar, on behalf of the United Republic, declares that Borrilla's programme is alarming, impracticable, and absurd.

FRANCE.

VIOLATED THE PRESS LAWS.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The publisher of the Tribune a radical newspaper, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an article insulting to religion.

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK. Interesting Facts Concerning Prominent

Interests.

Notwithstanding the heavy contraction in values, which has characterized nearly every department of trade during the past year, the jobbing trade of Chicago for 1878 bids fair to

partment of trade during the past year, the jobbing trade of Chicago for 1875 bids fair to equal, if not exceed, that of 1875. When we consider, also, that the capacity of consumers for purchasing has largely decreased, the logical inference must be that Chicago enterprise is pushing into fields formerly controlled by other points. That our readers may form some idea of the colossal proportions of certain important interests in our city, and that they may know who are the leading spirits in promoting their progress, we present a few brief particulars:

THE JEWELRY TRADE in Chicago—notwithstanding the depression following the panic—amounts to some \$5,000,000 annually, and, with the advance of wealth and taste in the Northwest, is constantly increasing. Among those who have done most to build up and advance this branch of business is the old and well-known house of

SILES, BRO. & CO.

For many years they have taken the lead here, especially in the wholesale department. Their establishment, although receiving a temporary-check from the fires and the immense competition which followed the first great fire, still offers the most complete stock of jewelers' goods, embracing especially the finer class of jewelry, watches, silver imported novelties, clocks, and materials suited to the wants of a jeweler in any part of the country, to be found in the country. They have long had the most popular retail trade in Chicago, and reckon their friends in almost every village and hamlet in the Northwest.

WHEELER & WILSON.

At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia

riends in almost every village and hamlet in the Northwest.

WHERLER & WILSON.

At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia there are many claimants for meritorious honors, as many medals and diplomas were given, but we notice that the Wheeler & Wilson received the special premiums for sewing-machines, and the only sewing-machine awarded the double and highest honor,—two medals and two diplomas. This gives them the championship at Philadelphia. Below are the dispatches received by The TRIBUNE:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—A splendid triumph. Wheeler & Wilson awarded the highest and the only special premium for sewing-machines—two medals of merit and two diplomas of honor. This splendid triumph is not a surprise. The judges are the ablest of mechanical experts, and they subjected these machines to a careful, rigorous, and exhaustive examination. Under all the circumstances Wheeler & Wilson's new machines must be considered in system, devices, arrangement, material, workmanship, durability, case, and rapidity of motion, beauty of stitch, wide range, and quality of work, the standard sewing-machine of the world.

And later a special dispatch has the following:

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The Wheeler &

ing:
"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The Wheeler &

And later a special dispatch has the following:

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The Wheeler & Wilson is the only company awarded the double and highest honor of two medals and two diplomas for superiority of sewing-machines. All statements to the contrary are incorrect. See Judges' report."

Chicago headquarters for the Wheeler & Wilson is 156 State street.

PHILLIP GOLDMAN.

Among the prominent firms of this city engaged in the manufacture and jobbing of boots and shoes stands the name of Phillip Goldman, manufacturer and wholesale dealer, 80 and 83 Wabash avenue, who, by substantial workmanship and a careful regard for the interest of his customers, laid the foundation of his present prosperity. The stock of his own manufacture consists entirely of handmade work, while he makes a specialty of sewed and pegged French calf. Beside an immense home patronage, his trade has extended to Colorado. He carries a complete stock of everything in his line, and the inducements he offers to purchasers are unsurpassed.

W. M. HOYT & CO.

An interest whose sales amount to \$60,000,000 is certainly an important one. The grocery trade of Chicago aggregates that sum. Among the prominent dealers representing this vast interest we find the names of W. M. HOYt & CO., who have been in active business since 1857. This firm carries a general line of both heavy and fancy groceries, but make a specialty of teas, of which they are heavy importers, and in which they take the lead. Four years since they abandoned the system of selling through traveling agents, operating instead through the medium of the Grocers' Criterion, a paper they publish in the interests of the trade, and which they find a great improvement on the system it supplients. Their business shows a steady and active increase under the method adopted, and promises a still larger growth. Their place of business is River street and Michigan avenue.

S. D. Kimbark.

At the capacious hardware store of S. D. Kimbark, Nos. 80, 82, and 84 Michigan avenue, can be found a grade of heavy go

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir Thomas White, a member of the Board of Aldermen for the Ward of Portooken, was to-day elected Lord Mayor of London. According to the general custom, Ald. Thomas Owden, of Bishopsgate, should have been chosen, but the bad state of his health precluded him from taking the office.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A private telegram received in London states that Mr. Wade, the British Minister to China, and the Chinese Grand Secretary have signed a protocol, and should be seen to be cook poison, but his life was a supposed swindle of \$4,000 by his brother, of which a swindle he was the victim. He was 44 years old and came to this country from Hanover in 1866.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

Minner Polita.

CHINA.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A private telegram received in London states that Mr. Wade, the British Minister to China, and the Chinese Grand Secretary have signed a protocol, and the Yunnan affair is closed."

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The English hop crop is now nearly secured. The color is generally

went to California. Some time after his departure she heard he was dead. Three years after this, having heard nothing from Cruse she married Ed Golden, with whom she lived happily until a few days ago, when Cruse made his appearance and demanded his wife. She loved Golden, it seems, the best, and parting seemed almost as bad as death; yet her duty was to her first husband. The past day or two she has spent in tears, neither eating or sleeping, and to-day she sought to end her troubles as above stated. She is still living, but her recovery is doubtful, as it is with the greatest difficulty that she is kept awake. She constantly pleads to be left alone and allowed to rest, as she has no desire to live.

SILK AT THE CENTENNIAL.

An American House Marches Away with the Highest Honors.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—Among the many awards conferred by the discriminating Centennial judges to the producers of first-class articles, particularly those of American manufacture, none have been more worthily bestowed than the medals and diplomas given to Belding Brothers & Co., the well-known silk manufacturers. This firm have received the very highest distinctions. Their goods were critically examined by the jury, composed of the most expert judges of silk in the world, and the unanimous verdict was that the goods shown by Belding Brothers & Co. eclipsed everything in their line at the Exposition. The medals of honor and diploma of merit were accordingly conferred upon this firm, being the very highest honors of the Centennial.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The semi-annual Book Fair of the American Book-Trade Association, at Clinton Hall, which began last Monday, closed yesterday. It is generally conceded that it has been more successful then the fair held last spring, but has, however, scarcely fulfilled the wishes of the exhibitors.

filled the wishes of the exhibitors.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Postal Railway Commission met to-day and took considerable testimony, chiefly from employes of the Cincinnati Post-Office, favorable to the fast-mail service. The seasion will be continued to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 29.—A heavy frost occurred here this merning. This is about three weeks later than the first frost last year.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The jury in the case of the United States vs. Charles Jost, proprietor of the Antioch Distillery, rendered a verdict for defendant to-day. Parties interested on behalf of the Government say the verdict is not in accordance with the evidence, and that some important evidence was suppressed or destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—Advices are received that the schooner G. R. Roberts, owned by Johnson and Gray, of this city, went ashore at Big Sister Bay Tuesday night. A total loss; no in-

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—The disposition of the people of this city is to make the St. Louis Fair next week a Centennial Exhibition. The space in the Exhibition buildings is engaged, and much more could have been disposed of. Every pen and stable on the ground has been taken, and temporary quarters will have to be provided for much stock. Among the special attractions in the horse line will be the now famous racer Temproeck, the fastest four-miler in the world. All the hotel-keepers make extraordinary preparations for guests, and everything promises not only a remarkable exhibition of all those things which make up a first-class fair, but an unprecedented attendance. THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Broadbent's Wonderful Healing Power has established for him a fine reputation in Checago by his successful treatment of hundreds of our best citizens, to whom he can refer. He rooms are constantly thronged with every kind of invalids from 10 to 6 daily. Advice free. Palme House, Parlor Y.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53. Clark street, has made a greathit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impoverished blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers, and the first families in the country.

VEGETINE. "Truth Is Mighty and Will Prevail."

Sworn Statement

BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

OF A

and all the while I was gradually grawing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, until seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand.

On consultation between several of the leading physicians, they concluded my complaint was asthms and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing, and an inhaler was required to afford me breath. Through the treatment of one physician I took from 75 to 100 boxes of caloniel pills, and faithfully tried all the medicine that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly affected, and I suffered exeruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urine.

One physician still was diseased all through my system, and the regreated that he could give me no hope for health. My sufering from indignation was so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was broth. I also took a prescription from a ceiebrated English physician, who said my trouble was Bronchitis and Dyspepsia. I took eighteen bottles of medicine especially prepared for Dyspepsia, and i have used a great deal of medicine from alothecaries prescription. I have taken Sarsaparilla until you could count the bottles by the dozen, and, indeed. I have given nearly all the popular advertised medicines a fair trial. I had a dreadful cough, and did not average over two hours sleep a night for eight years.

A brother policeman urged me to try Vegetine, but for a long time I refused, having got completely discouraged from taking so much medicine without any benefit, however, after urgent persuasion, I concluded to try is, and before I had used one bottle I could eat and hold on my stomach a beer steak, a thing I had not been able to do before for years; indeed, I obtained more substantial benefit froight switch had taken. I to the more them of the most learned medicine which had taken. I than from the substantial benefit

Supports, as., Borrow, Mass., Nov. 22, 1875.—Then personally appeared the above-named Eugene E. Sullivan, and made eath that the foregoing statement is true, before me.

HOSKA B. BOWEN, Justice of the Peace.

FURTHER PROOF. Facts Will Tell.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Allow me to say a word in favor of Vnomins. During the past year I have suffered from a
complication of diseases. I lay is bed from the 3d of
November until the middle of the following June, and
on an average did not sit up two hours a week. I had
eight of the best physicians in the State, but got no
belp, and constangly grew worse. They agreed that I
had beart disease, phthisis, pysemia, and kidney compisint, and could never be any better. I was reduced in
weight 50 pounds, which is much, for I am naturally
thin. thin.

In June, finding I was failing under the treatment of the physicians. I commenced the use of Vagarine through the careets persuasion of friends, and, I ambappy to state, with good results. I have gained to pounds in weight, can sit up all day, walk half a mile, and ride 6.

I am greatly encouraged and shall continue using the Yagarine H I can get it. I am a poor man, but for the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity. Tours, very thankfully, A. J. BURBECK, Aug. 1, 1875.

Goffstown, N. H.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PROLES

FURNISHING GOODS. WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR,

JUST OPENED, a complete line of French, English, German, and Domestic Hostery, in Cashmere, Wool, Merino, and Fleecy-lined, for Ladies, Gents, and Misses.

In this large stock which we now offer for inspection are paveral lines of Ladies' and Misses' Cashmere and Wool Hose in the newest styles (Job Lots), which we will sell at less than the cost of importation.

Ladies', Gents', Boys', and Misses'
Merino Underwear in every weight
and size, at considerable less than
last year's prices. The best Ladies'
UNION SUIT in the market. Ladies' Scarlet Wool Vests and Drawens at \$2.25, worth \$3.50.

A Job Lot of Boys' Scarlet Scotch
Wool Shirts and Drawers, FULL
Fashioned, at \$1.50, worth \$3.00.

A splendid line of Fall Gloves for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Dogskin, Castor, Cape, Cloth, and Lined Kid, in Ladies and Gents.

We have reduced the WEST-END SEAMLESS Glove, 2-buttons, real French Kid, to \$1, equal in quality to any \$2.25 Glove in the city.

Three-button Gloves in all shades, \$1.25.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

REVOLVERS. UNEQUALLED OFFER!

Madison and Peoria-sts.

A MONTH'S AMMUNITION PREE! Tramps, Burglars and Thieves infest all parts of the Country. Every One Should go Armed.



GENERAL NOTICES.

GOSPEL MEETING, At the Tabernacle, Monroe and Franklin-sts.,

SUNDAY, at 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. Doors open one hour before the services. Tickets of admission can be had free on applica-tion at the Young Men's Christian Association. After 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. seats unoccu-pied will be thrown open to those not having tick-ets.

HYMN BOOK W. G. HOLMES.

77 MADISON-ST., opposite McVicker's. TO THE PROVISION TRADE

The undersigned, owners of letters patent for the refrigerating structures hitherte sold and known as those of the Bate Refrigerating Company,

hereby warn the Trade and whomsoever else it may concern against dealing with one James H. Wickes, a former employe, who professes to have another process and patent original with himself. The undersigned are advised by counsel that the refrigerating structures built by him, ostensibly under another patent, are infringements of the Bate Patent; and that by selling rights in competition with and opposition to said Company and its agents he is violating a contract with said agents, Mesara ROSSITER & SKIDMORE, for which redress is now being sought in the courts.

WILLIAM W. ROSSITER,

President Bate Refrigerating Company.

New York, Sept. 22, 1876.

Will buy a Genuine Eigin, Walth or Springfield Watch, at Kenda State and Jackson-sta. Cheapest p in town to buy Watches of all kin Rogers' Silver-Plated Goods, Ro Gold Jawelry, Castern, Booka, Pec Booka, Pocket Knivas, Raveivers, Just opening, large warriety of alegid Ladies' Sets, Long Meck and liesve Buttons, Solid Gold Rings Unmond Goods set in Gold. Research

A Leaf from the Inside History of the Great Competitive

Exhibitors Who Possessed Peculiar Facilities for Obtaining Valuable Information.

Others Who Didn't--- Mysterious Leakage of Official Secrets.

nee Dissatisfaction Among the Unsuccessful Exhibitors.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The telegraph line
llrendy informed your readers of the general
listribution of medals and awards which took chace last evening. It was a great occasion— berhaps the most momentous event to the argest number of people in connection with the entire Centennial Exhibition. For months past everal thousand exhibitors have been on the inxious seat concerning their fate in the final dispensation of the honors which they had dispensation of the honors which they had counted upon reaping as the reward of the time, money, and close attention they had expended in making their respective displays. Let us treat the question practically, and simils from the outset that national pride has had a subordinate place among the motives that have influenced exhibitors in general. that have influenced exhibitors in general. Credit, distinction, notoriety, advertisement,—in a word, gain, has been the grand consideration. The average American exhibitor is undoubtedly patriotic, intensely so, and when making his preparations for a contribution to the Centennial display was gratified to know that he was helping to swell the total of American pride at the share which his own nation should have in the Exhibition as a whole. But, after all, the mighty dollar was the chief consideration in the minds of the great majority of exhibitors. For this reason the final bestowal of awards and medals was in the estimation of many thousands of people the most important

any thousands of people the most important ature of the whole affair. To obtain a good understanding of the general bject, it is necessary to know that it was con ted to serve everybody alike so far a

subject, it is necessary to know that it was contemplated to serve everybody alike so far as medals were concerned, or at least to bestow medals liberally wherever an exhibit should be deemed of sufficient merit to deserve the distinction. Moreover, it was determined that the medals should be all alike,—all medals of merit. No one receiving a medal could claim especial pre-sminence of excellence on that account.

The LANGUAGE OF THE AWARD, or, we will say, the text of the diploma accompanying the medals, was the great point of interest. Upon this everything depended. For this pisno-house, or that sewing-machine maker, to display a medal and advertise it to all the world as prima facie evidence of the superiority of his particular instrument or implement was simply to stand on an equal footing with a score or more of rival manufacturers who could show the same kind of medal in proof of no less exclusive superiority on their part. Everything depended on the language of the report finally adopted as the deliberate judgment of the critical judges assigned to the difficult and delicate task of ascertaining the highest order of excellence in the various departments of industry, science, art, or invention. These judges should be competent men, able to closely scrutinize each exhibit, with a view to discovering its peculiar and distinctive feature of excellence; and, above all, they should be honest to begin with, and incorruptible throughout. Whether they were all this, is a question I should prefer not to decide. That the greater part of the judges performed their duties honestly and faithfully according to their best and fairest judgment, and uninfluenced by favoritism or other unworthy considerations,—that in the main justice has been done in the Cententhal awards,—there is no doubt. That, on the other hand, there have been notable exceptions to this rule, is equally unmistakable.

to this rule, is equally unmistakable.

THE SITUATION
for the three months preceding the final announcement of the awards, has been extremely critical and exciting. Immense interests have been at stake, and the anxiety to bring about

manufacturers of fire and burglar proof safes, reapers and mowers, sewing machines, the producers of native wines, and the growers of wool ducers of native wines, and the growers of wool call of whom have been in a high state of excitement and solicitude during the past month or two. I have heard some queer things talked among the rival exhibitors of these articles—how one of the judges made an evening call upon a gentleman at his hotel, and somehow a package containing \$500 got mixed up among the papers of the visitor, and he did not discover the fact until it was too late to correct the mistake; how another exhibitor scorned to resort to bribery, but in the goodness of his heart extended loans to such of the judges as happened to be temporarily short, the loans being for an indefinite period; and how, in these and similar cases, money was put where it would do the most good. I don't know that these things are true, but I do know that these things are true, but I do know that these things are true, but I do know that these things are true, but I do know that these things are true, but I do know that manes, dates, and amounts, are given confidentially, and may yet be given publicly. Angry disappointment and bitter recrimination are common among some of the exhibitors, who, as they claim, either used no money at all, or else failed to use enough and in the right place. How soon this state of feeling will precipitate open hostilities through the advertising columns of the newspapers and the medium of printed circulars "to the trade" it is impossible to tell at present; but unless some of the angry and disappointed ones cool off materially, look out for a shower of printer's ink. Hopping. arers of fire and burglar proof

FAIRS.

KANKAKEE. KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 29.—The twenty-first mual fair of the Kankakee Agricultural Board losed a successful exhibition to-night. In cattle, swine, and horses the display has never been equaled. The total receipts are up to prebeen equaled. The total receipts are up to previous fairs, notwithstanding the hard times. The old Board of officers was re-elected. In the three-minute trot this afternoon seven horses entered—Frank Leslie, St. Lawrence, Lady Franklin, Lady Essler, Burchim Boy, Dutch Girl, Gen. Thomas. Lady Essler took the race: time, 2:51; 2:47; and 2:50. In the free-for-all, Lone Jack took first money in three straight heats: time, 2:43%; 2:43; and 2:45.

KOSCIUSCO COUNTY, IND. WARSAW, Ind., Sept. 20.—The Kosciused County Fair has reached its. fourth day. The

County Fair has reached its, fourth day. The attendance is immense, the ticket-sellers being kept busy in supplying tickets. The exhibition is a success in every particular.

The races to-day were all that could be desired, the track being in fine condition, and the horses apparently anxious for the red ribbon. The trotting race, 3:30 class, was taken in three traight heats by Flying Morgan, Jr. Time, 3:08, 3:07, 3:7.

In the running race Sleepy Jane took the money in 534, 53, and 54.

In case the weather holds good for to-morrow the attendance will be larger than ever before.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 29.—The Fond du
Lac County Agricultural and Mechanical Society has just closed its twenty-fourth annual fair. It has been a complete and perfect success in every particular. The entries have num bered about 2,500, and the attendance has been very large. It is admitted on all sides that our county fair surpassed the State Fair this year, both as an exhibition and as to attend-ance.

BIGGSVILLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BIGGSVILLE., Sept. 29.—The fourth day of the Henderson County Fair opened with very good nce. The weather was cold and gloomy with strong indication of rain. The ma of the fair claim that this has been the mos

ANN ARBOR, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 29.—A four-day The weather has been so unfavorable that th attendance has been barely enough to cover ex-penses; yet the exhibition in many departments was very good, especially cattle and horses. The trotting has been a special feature, for which large premiums have been paid.

WENONA. ILT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WENONA, Ill., Sept. 29.—The sixth annual exhibition of the Wenona Union Fair Association

DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 29.—The Southern Ohio.
Fair closed to-day. The weather has continued fine. The attendance has been good, and the fair more successful than was anticipated. In the running race continued from yesterday, Jack Harkaway was declared winner in the second heat.

Another Candidate for the Gallows.

The doings of last evening have probably added another murder to the long list. Should the victim die, he will be the third this week, with victim die, he will be the third this week, with the victims of several other murderous affrays yet to hear from. During the past three months more murders and murderous assaults have been committed in this city than during any other similar length of time in the history of the city for the past ten years,—a most singular fact, when it is considered that other crimes have been very light indeed.

The name of last night's murderer is Nicholas Befel, and he resides in Racine. A sailor on the schooner G. D. Norris, he arrived in town yesterday, and at once went on a terrible spree. At

Befel, and he resides in Racine. A sailor on the schooner G. D. Norris, he arrived in town yesterday, and at once went on a terrible spree. At about 8 o'clock he entered the saloon of Herman Albert, No. 857 Carpenter street, where was seated a party of Poles, residing in the neighborhood, regaling themselves with muga of beer, and stories and anecdotes of their fatherland. Befel was so outrageously drunk and abusive towards them, because they spoke a language he did not understand, they resolved to "bounce" him as the easiest way of getting rid of him. Among those upon whom devolved this duty was Peter Skulski, and Befel at once singled him out as the leader of the assaulting party. Drawing a large clasp-knife, he dashed it wildly to-and-fro, and made two separate plunges into Skulski's body. The first lunge made a wound four inches deep in the right side between the fourth and fifth ribs,—a wound that can hardly fall to result fatailly. The second lunge was made for the right temple, and so severe was the blow that the blade broke, and momentarily stuck fast in the soft bone and flesh. This wound also, is of a most dangerous character, and together with the wounded lung, appears to leave but the smallest chances for recovery, if, indeed, there be any. The wounded man was removed to his residence, No. 356 North Carpenter street, where he was attended by Dr. Wilke, who hesitated in giving an opinion as to the probable result of the wounds until after witnessing their effect upon the patient's system. In his opinion, how-ver, they were of the most dangerous character. Skulski is a Pole by birth, about 40 years of age, and has a family.

Befel was too excited and too intoxicated to make any real effort to escape after the committal of so serious a deed, and was consequently captured shortly after the occurrence by Officer Quinn, by whom he was locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station. He is a rough, tough, ungainly-looking fellow of about the same age as his victim, and is said to have a family in Racine.

MT. WASHINGTON.

Going-Up by the Railway-Route, And Coming-Down by the Crawford Bridle-Pati.

Descent Very Difficult and Somewhat Perilous.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, WHITE-MOUNTAIN NOTCH H., Sept. 23 .- The watchword of the tourist in the Old World is said to be, "See Naples and then die." The watchword of every summertraveler in New England, especially if he come from the prairies of the West, ought to be, "See Mount Washington,

pefore you die!" This was my opinion when, having summered at the Crawford House, I was confronted yesterday, at sunrise, by one of the learest mornings of the whole season. "Oh! what so rare as a day at the mountains," the poet would have written if he had waited four long days to see the sun, as I had, while the surly old orb shut himself

But we had him this time. Not a cloud to be

seen in the eastern horizon, and his round face was laughing at us from the top of Mt. Clinton. lighting up the mountain-tops the other side of the Saco Valley, and drawing down the clear-cut shadow-line from the opposite mountain-sides. But it is time to start for Mt. Washington. Taking the train for the Fabyan House at 7:20, we leave the cars at the Mt. Pleasant House prepared to walk to the base, there to take the

MT. WASHINGTON BAILWAY

to the summit. There are two routes to the base .one by a turnpike, and the other by the Mt. Washington Extension, six miles in length. This was opened early in July, and has been in successful operation since. This road, for the last half, earries the heaviest grade of any common rail way,-no less than 290 feet to the mile in the steepest parts. An engine built for the route ompose the trains. I never before realized any up-hill when walking a railroad, but it is quite noticeable here. Great credit is due Superintendent Dodge, of the Boston, Concord & Mon-treal Railroad, for his energy in completing this

treal Raîtroad, for his energy in completing this road, so that passengers can now have uninterrupted rail-communication between Boston and the summit of Mt. Washington.

After a brisk walk of an hour and a half, I have "covered" the Extension, and reached the proper mountain-railway with

ITS PECULIAR CENTRE RAIL.

In regard to this rail, I should like to correct an impression that may exist in the minds of some, as it did in mine until I saw the road face to face. Instead of the broad circumference of an ordinary flat cog-wheel straightened out, the rail better resembles a long, serpentine fron ladder, with strong rounds one and a half inches in diameter, and four inches apart from centre to centre. Into these spaces the stout centre cog-wheel of the locomotive plays,—thus carefully clawing its way to the top without accident.

dent.

At Amowoosuc Station we find a freight-train, consisting of an engine and platform, just ready to state, in advance of the regular train. It needs but a word from the courteous conductor, Mr. Judkins, and, stepping on the platform, we are off. Of the ascent, now as common as an ordinary railroad-ride, little need be said. This time the view was perfect,—but once obstructed by a small, light cloud, which only added variety to the charm. As we look behind, and westward, the Vailey of the Amowoosuc spreads-out in all the glories of autumn-loinge,—better "Field of the Cloth of Gold" than ever existed in the poet's imagination.

Arrived At the summit, we find scarcely a breath of air, where the wind sometimes blows at the rate of 170 miles perhour; and the temperature so mild that all outside wraps are thrown aside as useless. The mountain is in a gentle mood to-day, and neither calls on the breezes to fan aim or the clouds to shut him from view. During my whole stay of nearly three hours, not a cloud passed over the summit; which will not probably happen again for weeks. While watching the view from the steps of the Government Signal Station, I see a little cavalcade winding over the summit of Little Monroe; and find that it is

A PART FROM THE CRAWFORD HOUSE, coming-up by the old Crawford bridle-path. At Amowoosuc Station we find a freight-train

A PARTY PROM THE CRAWFORD HOUSE, ming-up by the old Crawford bridle-po

of Lattle Moaroe; and find that it is

APARTI FROM THE CRAWFORD HOUSE,
coming-up by the old Crawford bridle-path. They are seven in number, including the guide, and two of them are ladies, boldly and bravely daring the ascent. In about an hour they arrive at the top, leaving their horses at a corral built of stone, just below the brow of the mountain. The ladies retire to the parlor to get half-anhour's needed rest before starting down; where they are quietly left to their fate by our hostess, who, sitting at the receipt of customers, seems unmindful of any claims of suffering humanity, unless there be a prospect in the near future of ministering greenbacks to swell her plethoric till. But they soon declare themselves rested, and we—for I have been fortunate enough to be invited to return with them—

MAKE READY FOR THE DESCENT.

Twenty-five years ago the Crawford path was the favorite means for ascending the mountain; but, since the construction of the Glen carriageroad, in 1861, and later, 1899, the completion of the railway up the mountain, it has been limited to the few adventurous parties who, without a guide, have dared to traverse the trail on foot. It is quite dangerous, however, on account of the heavy fogs, or clouds, which prevail, and make it very difficult to keep the trail. In 1874, a young man from Pennsylvania started up the path alone, and was never seen again. In August of this year, however, the Barron brothers, proprietors of the Crawford House, ever ready to satisfy the desires of their patrons, repaired the way, making it passable for horses, as formerly. Since then, several parties have successfully made the ascent, and a few have also descended the same day. Most persons are quite satisfied with the trails of thee ascent, and are content to come down more luxuriously, by rail. But our (adopted) party are decided to take the same path in return; only two, young students from Boston, choosing to walk, leaving their horses in care of the guide. My offer to take one of the animals off his han

region of Maine and New Hampshire bounds the horizon; while, almost at our horses' feet, opens the Chicago Avenue Station. He is a rough, tough, ungainly-looking fellow of about the same age as his victim, and is said to have a family in Racine.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 29.—Advices from Northera and Northwestern Texas report a grasshopper invasion. In some counties they are destroying vegetation. Wheat-sowing is to be delayed until it is ascertained whether the individual of the investigation of the commune.

Furis Paper.

It is 4 o'clock, and a dense crowd surrounds the Hotel de Ville. A man descends the steps, saying aloud: "Make way! Make way for a messenger of the Government of National Defense!" He waves a paper above his head, on which is written legibly:

"In the name of the Republic, One and Indivisible! Liberty, Frateruity, and Equality! Asilow Citizen M., to whom has been intrusted an important mission of state, to pass freely whither he will."

As if by magic a broad way is open through the surging crowd, and cries of "Viva la Republic lique!" greet the messenger as he hurries upon his mission.

He bounds into the Rus de Rivoli, and, entering a tobacconist's, exclaims:

"Quick, there! Ten cents' worth of fine-cut for Citizen Floquet!"

he needs, assists the ladies over the dangero places. For there is a large spicing of dang in the whole ride, and, under a less efficie guide, we should run the risk of rolling do the mountain-sides, in by no means agreea

guide, we should the risk of rolling about the mountain-sides, in by no means agreeable style!

Reaching the summit of Mt. Clinton, 4.320 feet high, we come to the most disagreeable part of our trip. We enter a trail, among stunted evergreens at first, which, gradually growing higher as we go lower, shut out all view, and force us to give our ent attention to our path. Now it is either deep many or decaying corduroys, and we are forced to make frequent h. its to let our horses plunge through deep miny places, or wait while a few refractory corduroys are put in place, and the horses make their own way. Our two ladies, however, nobly keep the saddle amid all the dangers, and RIDE OVER ALL PLACES WITHOUT FLINCHING. Our last mile is made through the gloaming of the forest,—the sun going down behind the hills just as we enter it. Down we go deeper into the darkness, but by a smoother and smoother path, till the barking of dogs announces our approach, and we ride up to the steps of the Crawford House just as the stars are showing themselves in the twilight-sky, safe and sound.

Not the slightest accident has marred the journey; and, while I would not assert that the trip is without its dangers, yet, with a careful

Not the slightest accident has marred the journey; and, while I would not assert that the trip is without its dangers, yet, with a careful guide, and sure-footed horses, such as the Crawford furnishes, the bridle-path can be traveled in four or five hours with safety. Of course, there is the danger from snow-storms, which are frequently met with even in July and August, and which cannot always be foreseen. But the novelty of a four-mile ride at nearly a mile elevation, the grandeur of the scenery, and the sinuous windings of the trail, presenting new points of view at almost every step, all go to make the ascent of Mt. Washington, by the Crawford bridle-path, one of the most unique experiences of mountain-travel.

G. O. B.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

How to Relieve the Press To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—It is conceded on all side and at all hands that our Supreme Court is overworked; and, unless something is done to relieve the Judges, it soon will be conceded with equal unanimity and truth that our court of last resort has blossomed out into the worst ourt of its kind in the country.

I am well aware that this is no new nor original theme. I know that the Judges of the Supreme Court have themselves, when oppor-tunity offered, spoken and written on the subject; and that one Justice in particular, a every one remembers, resigned his seat for th avowed reason that his energies were overtasked and his health impaired by the onerous and exacting duties of his position; and I know that many others have come, as I come, to the olumns of the daily journals to say a word for

the Judges, and perhaps to suggest a reform.

A glance at the locket made up for the Sepember term will convince the most skeptic that a reform, a vigorous reform, is imperative ly demanded-demanded attke by the necess ies of the Judges and the interests of the pe ple. That docket embraced a civil calendar of about 700 cases, and this in addition to a rehearing calendar of over seventy cases. The dockets at the two other terms of this Court this year

were proportionally large. It is obvious from a glance at these figure that it is far beyond the power of some men to that it is far beyond the power of some men to review and decide all these cases as they should be reviewed and decided within the time required by the interests of litigants. Each case should be analyzed by the whole Bench (such was the manifest intention of the Legislature in creating the Court) and have the advantage of their united experience and learning, and the docket should be so small that it could be called and the cases on it disposed of in the short time which right and justice require.

As it is now, the Judges are compelled, in their hatred of delaying a case, to go over the docket hastily and without that close scrutiny of each case and each point in it which is necessary to preserve a strict and invariable adherence in the judgments of the Court to settled and well-established law; and as a consequence we frequently see (less frequently, it is true, than might under these circumstances be expected) decisions on substantially the same state of facts and on the same points of law diametrically opposed to each other; and all through the later reports there is a fluctuation and uncertainty in the decisions of the Court which leaves the interests, then, of the people, who find in the wise interpretation of the laws and in their just application the strongest security to their rights of property and their enjoyment of liberty, and in justice to the members of the review and decide all these cases as they should

in the wise interpretation of the laws and in their just application the strongest security to their rights of property and their enjoyment of liberty, and in justice to the members of the Court, who suffer in health and reputation under their heavy burdens, a reformis necessary,—a reform which will decrease the delay which is the invariable incident of an appeal to the court of dernier resort, and which, in many cases, amounts to a denial of justice, and which will give leisure to the Judges to thoroughly examine every case that comes before them, and allow them time to search the authorities, to guide them in their decisions.

It has already been suggested that the desired reform may be attained by allowing appeals only in cases where the amount in controversy reaches or exceeds a certain limit. But if this suggestion were carried out the reform would be but partial and incomplete, and would be attended with the danger of depriving some poorer litigant, who might have his all at stake and yet not reach the limit, of his just rights. A remedy has suggested itself to me, which is founded on, and, in most particulars, similar to, the practice observed in the United States Courts. In order to carry it out it would be necessary to impose some new labors on the Circuit Judges, or perhaps to revive, in part, the practice of assigning circuits to the Judges of the Supreme Court, but in the latter case the relief experienced in the higher court would greatly overbalance the additional labor imposed upon the Justices.

Allow appeals, as of course, in cases involving a given amount. Also allow appeals in such cases as two Circuit Judges, or one Circuit Judge and a Justice of the Supreme Court, setting in bane, should certify involved a new, or difficult, or unsettled point of law; or which involved questions of constitutional (Federal or State) law. Such an arrangement would clear the docket of fully one-half of the cases on it,—cases which are there for the mere purpose of drawing out some other and better plan than be

Renosha, Wis., Sept. 29.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Father W. B. Dougherty, for the last six years pastor of St. Mark's Catholic Church in this city, died after a lingering illness of several weeks. During the whole period of his ministrations among the people of St. Mark's congregation he was one of the foremost in the cause of temperance, and the results of his labors were manifest in the reformed lives of many habitual drunkards of his own flock. For many years he was a sufferer from heart disease, but this did not prevent his taking an active part in every movement for the good of the city. His death is deeply mourned by a large circle of friends, Protestants as well as Catholics, for his good deeds had endeared him to all.

Special Dispatch to The Tribans.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 29.—William A. Duncan, of Towands Meadows, known all over the Union as a stock-breeder, died to-day at the home of Josiah Chorn, in Normal. Mr. Duncan was taken ill at Ottawa with typhoid fever while attending the recent State Fair, and was unable to get nearer his home than Normal. He was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1818. He leaves a wife and eight children. Although the owner of a fine farm and fine herds, he was so involved that it is feared his estate will not prove very valuable.

GEN. BEAKTON BRAGG**.

prove very valuable.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

The telegraph Wednesday brought the intelligence of the sudden death of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG at Galveston. He was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1815, graduated from West Point in 1837, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. He served under Gen. TATLOR in the Mexican War, whose saying, "A little more grape, Capt. BRAGG," became famous all over the country. In 1836 he retired to private life, but when the

er-Generalship in the Confederate army and was stationed at Pensacola to act again Fort Pickens. In 1862 he was appointed a General of Division under Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY

eral of Division under Gen. Albert Sudney
Johnson, and figured prominently in the bat
tie of Shiloh. On the death of the latter he
succeeded to the command of the entire force,
and conducted the campaign against Gen.
Buell. He operated in Tennessee, and was at
Stone River, Murfreesboro, and Chicamauga. He
was afterwards defeated by Gen. Grant, and
was removed from command in 1854. Subse
quently he was made Chief of Staff to Japp
Davis. After this appointment he was defeated
at Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and Kingston, and
was superseded by Gen. Joe Johnston. He
surrendered to Gen. Sherman April 36, 1865.

ANTON ALEXANDER AUERSPERG. Count ANTON ALEXANDER AUERSPERG, better known to the world as ANASTASIUS GRUEN, died recently at Graf. He was born in 1806 at Layback, was highly educated, and took a prom inent position in literature at a very early age. His first poetic works. "Blaetter der Liebe" and "Der letze Ritter," were well received, but his fame spread far and wide upon the appearance of his politico-poetical works, "Spaziergaenge eines Weiner Poeten "and "Schutt," in which he satirized the rottenness of Austrian social and political life. It was owing to these works that Metternen attempted to banish him. As the poet Anastasius Gruen, he occupied a high position, and as Count Auerspers, he beld an equally high political position. In 1848 he was a member of the German Parliament in Frankfort and of the German National Assembly, and in 1861 he became a life member of the Austrian House of Lords. He was a very liberal and free-minded statesman, and always defended the constitutional government. ent position in literature at a very early age

OBITUARY NOTES. Among other deaths recently reported are those of SKINNER PROUT, the famous English aquarellist, who devoted nimself largely to architectural subjects, and whose pic architectural subjects, and whose pictures are well known in this country; of the Rev. George Bladgen Bacon, D. D., son of the venerable Dr. Leonard Bacon, and for many years pastor of the Valley Church at Orange, N. Y.; of Earl. P. Mason, one of the most prominent business men in Providence, R. I., and for many years President of the Providence & Worcester Railroad; and of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Mo-Elpoy, pastor of the Scottish Presbyterian Church in New York for more than fifty years.

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 29.—News has just been eccived here of the death of a young man named Al Chamberlain, son of a prominent cit izen in this city, who, in company with his brother, started on a hunting excursion to Beaver Lake, Ind., this morning, and accidentally shot himself soon after his arrival there. The body is now on the way home.

A girl about 14 years of age, named Maggie Reynolds, who lives with her parents near the rolling mills, was so badly burned this morning that she cannot possibly recover. The girl was taking a coffee pot off the stove when, in some manner, her dress caught fire, and she was almost immediately enveloped in fiames, receiving injuries which will undoubtedly prove fatal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29.—A terrible ac cident occurred in this city to-day. The floors street, occup. _ on the first floor as a porkpacking establishment by I. Walker & Son, on the second as a storeroom by Samuel Parker Co., commission merchants, and on the third as a storeroom by the Huck Manufacturing Coma storeroom by the Huck Manufacturing Com-pany, fell, burying six in the ruins. Four men escaped with some cuts and bruises; two others are still under ruins and probably dead. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the third floor, on which were stored 80,000 pounds of tobacco. The ruins immediately caught fire and are still burning. The loss of property is \$30,000; partially insured.

It has since been discovered that seven men were buried in the ruins. Only three were tak-en out alive.

en out alive.

BUNAWAY ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 29.—While Ald. Innis, of this city, and Mrs. Farrer, a lady friend, were out for a drive this evening, the horse became frightened and dashed off at a furious rate. While turning a street-corner the wheel became cramped, and the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out. Mrs. Farrer was badly injured

sustained him. It is said the Houston authorities will ask the intervention of Gov. Coke.

A Dissipated Young Elephant.

A little domestic episode in an elephant family enlivened Virginia City, Nev., the other day. A baby elephant connected with a circus strayed away, and, after exploring the town, walked into a Chinese gambling-house, and began nosing around for opium, to the consternation of the celestials. As soon as the mother elephant noticed the absence of her child, she broke loose, and, knowing the dissipated habits of the Infant, made straight for the gambling den. As the aperture was too small for her entrance, she began to enlarge it, to the jeopardy of the edifice. The Chinamen, seeing the cause of the trouble, succeeded in forcing the "baby" within reach of the parent's trunk, and he was jerked out without ceremony. The wavs of sin, however, had stronger attractions for the young opium devotee than the virtuous walls of the circus tent; but the old one was equal to the emergency, and coiling her trunk around his middle, lifted him clear from the ground and marched with him back to the tent.

Tilden and the Baby.

Burlington Handleys.

Gov. Tilden, the other day, volunteered to engineer a baby-carriage for a lady friend who was going down town. Before they had gone one block he had collided that dainty vehicle with two wheelbarrows, rasped the lers of seven men with the hubs of the wheels, jammed the handles into his companion's ribs until she couldn't draw a long breath, and finally precipitated the terrified infant, pillows, ruffles, and all out of the carriage and down a celiarway. And all the women in that part of Christendom stood around and shrieked and said, "And that man thinks he is fit for Fresident!"

INCOME-TAXES.

The Decision in the Rhode Island Case.

Its Applicability to the Case of Mr. Tilden.

Recton Advertiser, Sept. 27.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Rhode Island in the case of the United States against the Hon. R. G. Hazard, which we publish in another column, is of great importance. There are people here and there in the country, we presume, who will find it not pleasant reading. It isn't agreeable in these hard times to be reminded of the possibility of having to pay income taxes which it was supposed were safely escaped ten years ago. But the decision referred to affirms the liability, and affirms it on the basis of a decision already given by the United States Supreme Court, so that it would seem as if there might be a gen-eral overhauling of accounts between the Gov-ernment and its citizens in the interest of the

ernment and its citizens in the interest of the former.

The circumstances of the case may be briefly stated. The Hon. R. G. Hazard, of Newport, made no return of his income to the United States Assessor for the year 1868, and the Assessor assessed him as the recipient of an income on which the legal tax was \$969.50. To this 50 per cent was added as the pensity for not making a return of his income under oath as the law required, and Mr. Hazard paid the whole sum, \$1,339.25, and probably considered that he and the Government were quits on that score. So the case stood until soupse time last year, when the United States Treasury Department instituted a suit against Mr. Hazard for the recovery of the difference between what he actually paid as income tax for 1868 and the amount he should have paid on his actual income was so much in excess of the assessment that he still owed the Government a tax of \$17,451.05.

Learned counsel were employed on either

\$17,451.05.

Learned counsel were employed on either side, and it was recognized that the suit was a test one. The defense was, of course, that the Government, having fixed the assessment by a proper officer and imposed and collected the penalty for the neglect to make a return, was detarred from recovery of anything more. There was no dispute, so far as the record shows, of the fact that Mr. Hazard's income for that year was such that the full tax would have been over \$18,000; but it was maintained that the defendant had elected not to make a return, and had forfeited and paid the penalty of that neglect, which was an end of the matter, conclusive so far as the Government was concerned. neglect, which was an end of the matter, conclusive so far as the Government was concerned. On the other hand, the Government unintained that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Dollar Savings Bank against the United States affirmed the right of action in such cases, notwithstanding the action of the Assessor and the payment of the penalty, and this view is sustained by the Circuit Court, Judges Clifford and Knowles presiding.

It may then be presumed to be settled that the Government is not debarred from investigating any case in which its officers assessed the income of a citizen during the term when the income tax was laid, or from bringing suit to recover what was due and unpaid. No doubt there are many such cases. It was not an uncommon thing for men who were making money fatser than they cared to have known, to elect

common thing for men who were making money fatser than they cared to have known, to elect to make no return and pay the penalty. They held the opinion expressed by Judge Sinnott in his defense of Tilden. "The statute gave the taxpayer the option to take that course." The Supreme Court does not so regard it. It was not an option, at least not in any such sense as to debar the Government from collecting at any time all that may be due. It was a means of preventing the total escape of persons from payment of income tax, and undoubtedly was intended to be used as a means to compel an to make true returns under oath in the way explained by an ex-Assessor in our columns a day or two ago. It never was the intent of the law to provide a way by which men might escape just taxation. This decision effectually dissipates the theory of an option, a theory which it is surprising that any lawyer—any statesman—could have entertained.

It cannot fail to be noticed that this decision It cannot rail to be noticed that this decision is applicable to the case of Gov. Tilden, if the facts in his case are as alleged. He made a sworn return in the years 1863-'4 of his income for the years 1863-'8, and thenecforth as long as the income tax was levied made no return but paid his tax on an assessed income with the penalty, preferring to do this rather than take the trouble of making a true return, under outh. It may have been more convenient then; but the Government has relinquished none of

while turning a street-corner the wheel bocame cramped, and the occupants of the wheel he ware about the head, and has several contigued about the head, and has several contigued wounds on the body. Ald. Innie also austained a severa shock and injuries in the back, but a several work and injuries in the back, but a several work and injuries in the back, but a several work. Ald. Innie also austained a several shock and injuries in the back, but a several work. Ald the several expected.

DIROWNED Thomas.

MILWAUKER, Sopt. 29.—The body of Capt. A. Mott, of the schooner Anna Robinson, was found in the river to-day. He lived at Bennies of the most of the information made public concerning his found in the river to-day. He lived at Bennies of the most of the

The Origin of the Great Lakes.

At the meeting of the Scientific Association in Buffalo, a paper was read by Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, attempting to explain the origin of the Great Lakes of this country. He states that the sequence of events in the formation of the Great Lakes seem to have been somewhat as follows:

1. The Laurentian belt porth of the great lakes, which has been a laid-surface since the beginning of the Pakeozoic era, was formerly at surround it. The erosion of these highlands has conflued uninterriptedly till the present day, and was specially rapid during the period.

2. Previous to the glacial period, the elevation of this portion of the Continent was considerably greater than now, and it was drained by a riversystem which slowed at a much lower level than at present. At that time our chain of lakes—Ontario, Eric, and Hiron—apparently formed portions of the valley of a river which subsequently became the St. Lawrence, but which then flowed between the Adirondacks and Appaisable the Mohawk, passing through the trough of the Hudson, and emptying into the ocean 80 miles southeast of New York. Lake Michigan was apparently then a part of a river-course which drained Lake Superior and emptied into his ped for some time.

Work of the demon that rides behind yourself of the demon that rides belinds the recognizion in the voice a warning from Heaven, shook her off into the Sardy that followed him. Then the King rode on safely to purple, and followed him. Then the King rode on safely to purple, and the training fine the visit of its the clay that followed him. Then the King rode on safely to

the Mississippi, the Straits of Mackinaw peing not yet opened.

3. With the approach of the cold period, local glaciers formed on the Laurentian mountains, and, as they increased in size, gradually crept down on to, and began to excavate, the platean which bordered on the west and south. The excavation of our lake-basins was begun, and perhaps in large part effected in this epoch.

4. As the cold increased and reached its maximum degree, a great lee-sheet was formed by the enormously increased and partially-coalescing local glaciers of the former epoch. This man-lobed ice-sheet, or compound glacier, moved radiatingly from the south, southwest, and western slopes of the Canadian highlanis; its Ohio lobe reaching as far south as Cincinnati. The effect of this glacier upon Lake Eric and Lake Ontario would be to broaden their basis by impinging against and gri-ding away, with inconceivable power, their southers.

Lake Ontario would be to broaden their basine by impinging against and grinding away, with inconceivable power, their sometra marrias.

5. With the ame are not for the climate the wild-spread ice-sheet a neeperod of intensest cold became again local gladers, which completed the already-begun work of criting out the lake-basins. At first the glacier which had before flowed over the water-shed in Ohio was so far reduced as to be unable to overtop its summit, but, deflected by it, it flowed along its base, spending it energies in cutting the shallow basin in which Lake Erie now lies.

6. The melting of the glaciers was arrown.

basin in which Lake Erie now lies.

6. The melting of the glaciers was accompanied, perhaps occasioned, by a sinking of the Continent, which progressed until the waters of the Atlantic flowed up the Valley of the St. Lawrence to Kimston, and up the Ottawa to Arnprior. The Valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Hudson were connected by way of Lake Champlain, and thus the highlands of New England were left as an island. It is also possible that the sea-water penetrated to the lake-basin through the Valley of the Mohawk and through that of the Mississippi, but of this we have no evidence in the presence of unarine fossils in the surface-deposits. The great area of excavation in which the lakes lie was probably at this time filled to the brim with ice-cold fresh water.

AT TOLEDO, O. TOLEDO, O., Sept. 29.—The large and extensive establishment known as the Milburn Wagon-Works was nearly destroyed by fire this evening. The paint-shop, which was situated on the fourth floor, in the rear of the eastern 6:15 this evening, and, before water could be turned on, the entire end of the wing was in fames. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and, aided by the wagon-works engine, did good service. The fire steadily progressed, however, and soon gained entrance to the main building through a heavy proof wall by means of the roof-joists, and the means of the roof-joists, and the entire main building, as well as the western wing, was soon destroyed. The fire was here controlled by the Department, and the western wing of the works saved. Over 1,000 finished wagons, besider a very large number of unfinished ones, were burned. The loss is supposed to be not less than \$700,000, on which there is an insurance of from \$180,000 to \$200,000. Several of the firemen narrowly escaped death from falling walls, and one had an arm broken. This disaster will throw about 350 men out of employment. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 29—Later.—The loss will not reach more than \$350,000 to \$400,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$135,000.

AT LANESBORO, MINN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 29.—This morning at 6:30 o'clock, the large flouring-mill owned by Thompson & Williams, at Lanesboro, Minn., caught fire from the smutter, and was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; some insurance, but how much is not stated. Three hundred berrels of flour and between 6,000 and 8,000 bushels of wheat are also de-

AT SPARTA, WIS.
MILWAUKES, Wis., Sept. 29.—Sparta, in this State. was visited by a serious fire last night, which destroyed the Tremont House, Lee & Palmer's livery stable, Heller's store, and other buildings. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

AT OSHKOSH, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 29.—A store on Main treet, unoccupied, was destroyed to-day by fire. It belonged to Busche. Also the residence of B. Meyer.

The Dead City of Is.

Appletor's Journal for October.

The story of Is may be found in one form or another in almost every book on Brittany, all giving substantially the same accounts, resting principally on the popular traditions.

Built in the vast basin which to-day forms the Bay of Douenenez, and separated from the sea by a .e., was the ancient City of Is. In the dike were sluices which from time to time were opened sufficiently to admit enough water for the cleaning of the drains and otherwise purifying the c.iy. King Gradion, a well-beloved monarch, ruled here, and once each month presided in person at the opening of the sluices; the principal one was opened by a silver key, which the King always wore fastened about his neck.

It was a splendid Court that King Gradion presided over, and the magnificence of his Capital was the wonder of the country. The koyal palace was a place such aswe dream of. In it marble, cedar, and gold, replaced the oak, granite, and fron, ordinarily used in building.

The honors of the King's Court were done by his daughter Daant, or Ahes—a Princess shamefully known as the Bonoria of Brittany. Like that other notoriously wicked woman—

She had for a crown the vices, and for pages the seven deadly sins. The story of Is may be found in one form or

The honors of the King's Court were done by his daughtes-Dasht, or Ahes—a Princess shame fully known as the Bonoria of Brittany. Like that other notoriously wicked woman—She had for a crown the vices, and for pages the seven deadly sins.

This woman was accused of the most heinous crimes. It was her habit each night to entice young men whom she fancied to a chosen and secluded retreat, where, when they ceased to amuse her, they were dispatched by a masked menial, and their corpses borne away to the mountains. One is shown near Huelgoat, a guif, at the bottom of which rushes the mountain-stream with sad, strange murmurings, and through which the winds are ever sighing—noises which the old wives interpret as cries from the souls of Dahut's loyers.

Complaints were made to Gradion time and again, and he always promised to mete out speedy punishment to his daughter, but paternal indulgence was stronger in his heart than Royal duty, and so Dahut went on in her wicked ways. His leniency was repaid by the basest ingratitude. His wicked child formed a plot against him, by which she meant to secure for herself the Royal power. The silver key was the symbol of the King's authority, and Dahut soon possessed herself of it—stealing it from her father's neck while the man slept.

The King, when he found that the key was gone, was in the greatest consternation, and, under the oninous cloud of coming misfortune, retired to his palace, that the people, who regarded the key with superatitious reverence, might not know of his loss. At night he was awakened from a troubled alumber by the appearance of St. Guenole before him, who said:

"Rise up, O King, and hasten to leave the city with your faithful servant; for Dahut has opened the sluices by means of the silver key, and the unbridled sea is in the city."

It was true. Dahut, going to meet one of her lovers, who is also a conspirator with her against the old King, had by mistake opened the gate of the sea instead of the sate of the city. The first thought of the King on hearing

THE Bloomington Their Del

Miscellaneous Bu Wigs in the

cial De Judgments, Suits, Ban

CHI YESTERD Forty-one confess in favor of Messrs, at Bloomington, unde County Bank. The d Bloomington. The st run to McLean Count that the bankers do n tomers by such a short to many judgments in that THE TRIBUNE WI

that THE TRIBUNE will
Judges Gary and Bo
day, Judges Moore an
tions and divorces, and
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Judge Rogers will ca
pn his calendar to-mor
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BANKRUPT
Samuel Straus, a law
filed a voluntary petitically. His preferred of
the secured to \$11,70
\$14,682. His assets cos
at \$35,940, but mortgas
notes, \$520; debts due
and polucies of insuran
office and household in
to be exempt, as is also
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tion was referred to the
In the case of Burnet
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M. S. Kingsland sued
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Sons for \$1,000.
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William Roemer b
amount arainst George
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against Ferdinand Poep
Louis Mueller sued E
John M. Shields for \$1,4
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sover \$3,000 from the
Company of Albany, N.
N. H. Walworth, Rees
al Bank, brought suit fo
L. Hindie and George
for \$2,000 against Arthu
Walter Wright sued S
F. Dane for \$1,200.
CIRCUIT John W. Martin bragainst W. H. Sampson,

against W. H. Sampson, Sampson. Henry Jaeger comme against Jacob Schuler, in John Lyuch filed a b Baker, Townsend Mac goods, H. M. Payne and and Henry Ehlers to for \$5,500 on the S. E. 10 Coun's Addition to Was THE CALL.

Dess.

JUDGE GARY—No furfor one month at least, a
Criminal Court to-day.

JUDGE JAMESON—125,
inclusive. No cases on t
JUDGE MOORE—3, 4,
Pike, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—211, 213
rese on trial. ease on trial.

JUDGE McAlLISTER—2
tept 216. No case on tria
JUDGE WILLIAMS—Gen Sprenion Count—Cone rs. Philip Larmon, 2083,7 rs. Thomas Buckles and 190, 12.—Same vs. Henry Larth, \$900.60.—Same vs. Monta, \$82,90.—Same vs. Monta, \$82,90.—Same vs.

rohn Jemnings, \$401. 17.—
rin and Clement Passwate Madison Young, George K. Emoch Kemp, \$51. 7d.—Ssame vs. C. W. Stickney George W. Thompson, \$65. Brigham and George Bright M. Livingston and Lev Same vs. William Blue, \$15. Killiam, \$246. 40.—Same vs. Daniel H. Same vs. William Blue, \$15. Killiam, \$246. 40.—Same R. H. Rutledge, \$56. 92. ledge and John W. Funk, acl W. Sutherland and J. Same vs. Bluas Smith and Same vs. Daniel G. Stale 1999, 30.—Same vs. M. Fleishman, \$144. 06.—Sam Isaac 10 ing, and Enoch 17s. F. Henoryt and William 7s. Othnar Bender and Har-Same vs. E. S. Buzick, Ell Barnard, \$199. 44.—Sam vs. Charles E. Dalton, \$50. M. Larison, William J. M. Fryner, \$1,012. 50.—Same 1127. 01.—Same vs. Howart, \$197. 7s.—Same vs. Thoms 127. 7s.—Same vs. "Igor, \$589. 917.—Same vs. "Igor, \$589. 917.—Same vs. W. Murray, \$32. 52.—Same James Kiniber, \$456. 40.—Stins, \$192. 97.—Same vs. W. Murray, \$32. 52.—Same James Kiniber, \$456. 40.—Stins, \$192. 97.—Same vs. W. Murray, \$32. 50.—Same James Kiniber, \$456. 40.—Stins, \$192. 97.—Same vs. "Igor, \$589. 917.—Same vs. W. Murray, \$32. 50.—Same James Kiniber, \$456. 40.—Stins, \$192. 97.—Same vs. W. Murray, \$32. 50.—Same James Kiniber, \$456. 40.—Stins, \$192. 97.—Same vs. W. Murray, \$32. 50.—Same James Kiniber, \$456. 40.—Stins, \$192. 97.—Same vs. W. Murray, \$32. 50.—Same James Kiniber, \$456. 40.—Stins, \$192. 97.—Same vs. Harrisk Judon Worthy vs. W. Harrisk Judon Worthy vs. W. Harrisk Judon Worthy, vs. W. H. and Asahel Gage vs. Alexander Finak A. Upham vs. H. W. Wolfe, \$416. 80.—J. McD Judon Judon Worthy, vs. W. H. and Asahel Gage vs. Alexander Finak A. Upham vs. H. Won; verdict, \$537.—Charl Heimosch and John D. Henry Gundelok vs. William Same, Stredict, \$73. 40, and motion & William J. J. W. Won; verdict, \$64. 50, ad—Maris Boggs vs. Patrick O.—Harris McAllagram Slan make; verdict, \$446. 40.—Same vs. William Marshel Gade, vs. Fatrick O.—Harrisker L. Patrick O.—Harrisker L. H. Beamotion for new trial.—J. J. Wong Vardict, \$73. 40, and motion & William Slander, verdict, \$45. 50, ad—Ma

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 29.-

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 29.—
met at 9 o'clock this more present. The following as MOTIONS DECUBED—
154. Seymour vs. Beiding let aside and the cause takes 523. Springer et al. vs. The stc.; the mosion enstained; the solute, and the transcript he files.
142. Felsenthal et al. vs. lenied.
157. Hawhe et al. vs. Sny flons overruled.
141. Mullen et al. vs. Gilt for dismissed on the motion for; the order of continuance 181. Whitman et al. vs. You the docket.

MOTIONS DECUBED— as Storey vs. Early; rehearin 68. Melvin et al. vs. The bany et al.; the petition bikey. J. disents: "I hould be allowed.

MOTIONS DECUBED—PE 16. Heynolds vs. The Pelowed tr the oth of October. It he people.

ADMISSIO
J. D. Brown and James

J. D. Brown and James mitted to practice on foreign an Explana In reply to an inquiry by L Chicago, Chief Justice Shelding the call of 210 cases the quire briefs or abstracts to that did not come within the struct the rule to be that brief appellant or plaintiff in errol and the day preceding the therefore, a mass now on the

THE COURTS. proach of the cold period, local proach of the cold period, local proach of the Laurentian mountains, eased in size, gradually creptogran to excuvate, the plateau on the west and south. The related in this epoch, increased and reached its maximum and part effected in this epoch. This set, or compound glacier, moved in the former epoch. This set, or compound glacier, moved in the Canadian highlands; its fing as far south as Cinchnati, its fing as far south a he Straits of Mackinaw being Bloomington Bankers Going for

FIRES.

TOLEDO, O.

ept. 29.—The large and exten-ent known as the Milburn

ras nearly destroyed by fire this paint-shop; which was situated

overed to be on fire about g, and, before water could be

gh a heavy proof wall by he roof-joists, and the

men narrowly escaped death s, and one had an arm broken. I throw about 350 men out of the cause of the fire is supposed

ontaneous combustion.
Sept. 29—Later.—The loss will
than \$350,000 to \$400,000, on
insurance of about \$135,000.

Dispatch to The Tribune. is., Sept. 29.—This morning at

large flouring-mill owned by

illiams, at Lanesboro, Minn.,

e loss is estimated at \$50,000; , but how much is not stated, barrels of flour and between bushels of wheat are also de-

SPARTA, WIS.

Vis., Sept. 29.—Sparta, in this

ed by a serious fire last night.

d the Tremont House, Lee & stable, Heller's store, and other loss is estimated at \$25,000.

., Sept. 29.—A store on Main ed, was destroyed to-day by fire.

n's Journal for October. Is may be found in one form or ost every book on Brittany, all ally the same accounts, resting

any the same accounts, resting e popular traditions. st basin which to-day forms the ez, and separated from the sea the ancient City of Is. In the swhich from time to time were thy to adult enough water for

s which from time to time were tly to admit enough water for he drains and otherwise purify-King Gradlon, a well-beloved here, and once each month pre-at the opening of the slulces; we was opened by a silver key, ilways wore fastened about his

ndid Court that King Gradion

ndid Court that King Gradion and the magnificence of his Capital r of the country. The Royal ce such as we dream of. In it and golid, replaced the oak, or, ordinarily used in building. I the King's Court were done by that, or Ahes—a Princess shame the Honoria of Brittany. Like rlously wicked woman—rown the vices, and for pages the lly sins.

rown the vices, and for pages the ly sins.

was accused of the most heinous her habit each night to entice hom she fancied to a chosen and at, where, when they ceased to y were dispatched by a masked eir corpses borne away to the ne is shown near Huelgoat, a tom of which rushes the mounhrad, strange murmurings, and the winds are ever sighingned wives interpret as cries f Dahut's loyers.

ere made to Gradlon time and always, promised to mete out ant to his daughter, but paternal stronger in his heart than Royal hut went on in her wicked ways, as repaid by the basest ingratied child formed a plot against the meant to secure for herself. The silver key was the symbol authority, and Dahut soon postit—stealing it from her father's man slept.

ben he found that the key was a greatest consternation, and, as cloud of coming misfortune.

na cloud of coming misfortune, lace, that the people, who regardhouserstitous reverence, might loss. At night he was awakenled slumber by the appearance efore him, who said:
King, and hasten to leave the aithful servant; for Dahut has tees by means of the silver key, I sea is in the city."
Inhut, going to meet one of her so a conspirator with her against ad by mistake opened the gate do the gate of the city. The he King on hearing this dreadwas the preservation of his anght her out, took her behind test horse, and fled away from wall of sea as fast as spur could a followed him with fearful hut's cries of fright were louder the noise of the waves, still not armatural voice beside him which

eard the voice, and became al-h terror; she clung convulsively but he, recognizing in the voice Heaven, shook her off into the wed him. Then the King rode, inper, and fixed there his Court, by the Capital of ancient Cor-

story of Dahut and of the City t of the wicked Princess is sup-still the city that she sacrificed. may not be truth in the story, is poetry and tragedy in it, and inly admits of no question,— ed city; there was a King Grad-ay have been a Dahut.

Leg Broken by a Dog.

rginia (Nes.) Neva.

k this morning a curious acciann Mooney, the Virginia livAs he was coming down TayNewfoundland dog, pursued
dashed in his fright between
gs and threw him to the groundattempted to rise, but found
o do so. Some friends conveyome, and when a doctor was
a discovered that his knee was
hurt is both painful and seriwill probably be conlined to
time.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Dead City of Is.

Their Delinquent Customers. Miscellaneous Business Before the Big Wigs in the Various Judi-

Judgments, Confessions, New Suits, Bankruptcy Matters, Etc., Etc.

cial Departments.

CHICAGO.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS. Forty-one confessions were entered vesterday in favor of Messrs. A. Gridley & Son, bankers at Bloomington, under the name of the McLean County Bank. The defendants are residents of Bloomington. The suits were sent up here for some unknown reason, although the executions run to McLean County. It is hinted, however, that the bankers do not wish to alarm their customers by such a show of severity in entering so many judgments in their own town, and trust

to many judgments in their own town, and trust that The Tribune will suppress the item.

ITEMS.

Judges Gary and Booth will hear motions today, Judges Moore and Williams will hear motions and divorces, and Judge Jameson will call all motions for new trials.

Judge Rogers will call the first twenty cases on his calendar to-morrow.

Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce yesteriay to Henry Koehler from his wife Paulina, on account of her desertion.

BANKEUPTCY MATTERS.

on account of her desertion.

BankBuffer Matters.

Samuel Straus, a lawyer at 134 Clark street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesteriay. His preferred debts amount to \$579.14, the secured to \$11,700, and the unsecured to \$14,682. His assets consist of real estate valued at \$38,940, but mortgaged for \$21.700; bills and notes, \$520; debts due on open account, \$279.50; and policies of insurance, \$6,400. There is some office and household iurniture, which is claimed to be exempt, as is also the \$1,000 homestead in his thouse No. 540 Michigan avenue. The petition was referred to the Register.

In the case of Burnet & Driggs, an order was made for a dividend meeting before Register Johnson's Peoria, to be held Oct. 13, at 2 p. m. Superior court in baller.

M. S. Kingsland sued Lewis S. Larned for ,000. Wheeler, Fisher & Co. sued J. Felsenthal &

Wheeler, Fisher & Co. suca 3. Feisenthal & Sons for \$1,000.

William Roemer brought suit for a like mount spainst George H. Walker.

Conrad Phoff began an action for \$1,500 against Ferdinand Poepelsroeder.

Louis Mueller sucd Ernest W. Niegelsen and John M. Shields for \$1,000.

John M. Shields for \$1,000.
Jerome M. Chapman commenced a suit to rezover \$3,000 from the Capital City Insurance
Company of Albany, N. Y.
N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the City National Bank, brought suit for \$3,000 against Charles
L. Hindie and George A. Childs, and another
for \$2,000 against Arthur R. Atkins.
Waiter Wright sued S. P. Richards and James
F. Dane for \$1,200.

F. Dane for \$1,200.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John W. Martin brought suit for \$1,500 against W. H. Sampson, W. L. Pierce, and J. C. sampson.

Henry Jaeger commenced a suit in trespass against Jacob Schuler, laying damages at \$5,00c.

John Lynch filed a bill against William M. Baker, Townsend MacCoun, Cornelius Hilligoods, H. M. Payne and wife, Michael Barteline, and Henry Ehlers to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,500 on the S. E. 10 acres in Baker's & MacCoun's Addition to Washington Heights.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.

JUDGE GARY—No further call of his calendar for one month at least, as the Judge goes to the Criminal Court to-day.

JUDGE JAMESON—125, 127 to 130, 134 to 148, inclusive. No cases on trial. JUDGE MOORE—8, 4, 5. No. 2, Marshall w. Pike, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—211, 213 to 235, inclusive. No

JUDGE McALLISTER—201 to 220, inclusive, ex-JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

Spirrior Court—Confessions—Ivan Bauwens rs. Philip Larmon, \$583.76.—A. Gridley & Son rs. Thilip Larmon, \$583.76.—A. Gridley & Son rs. Thomas Buckles and Henry C. Dickinson, \$500.12.—Same vs. Henry Lash and George Botarth, \$900.60.—Same vs. W. P. Porter and John Moots, \$2261.75.—Same vs. J. M. Moon and John Jennings, \$461.17.—Same vs. Frank Swerrin and Clement Passwaters, \$162.73.—Same vs. Monts, \$261.75.—Same vs. J. M. Moor and John Jennings, \$461.17.—Same vs. J. M. Moor and John Jennings, \$461.17.—Same vs. Frank Swerrfin and Clement Passwaters, \$192.73.—Same vs. Radison Young, George Kemp, Isaac Young, and Enoch Kemp, \$51.76.—Same vs. Same, \$706.—Same vs. C. W. Stickney, J. C. Keckley, and George W. Thompson, \$93.24.—Same vs. Fletcher Brigham and George Brigham, \$167.94.—Same vs. M. Livingston and Lewis Jones, \$142.79.—Same vs. Daniel H. Arbogast, \$231.45.—Same vs. Daniel H. Arbogast, \$231.45.—Same vs. Whilam Blue, \$140.69.—Same vs. James Killian, \$246.40.—Same vs. G. T. Rutledge and R. H. Rutledge, \$50.92.—Same vs. G. T. Rutledge and R. H. Rutledge, \$50.92.—Same vs. G. T. Rutledge and John W. Funk, \$36.60.—Same vs. Samael W. Sutherland and James Welch, \$217.10.—Same vs. Elias Smith and M. Faloon, \$155.07.—Same vs. Elias Smith and M. Faloon, \$155.07.—Same vs. Blias Smith and M. Faloon, \$155.07.—Same vs. Daniel G. Staley and W. G. Murphy, 1899.30.—Same vs. M. G. Salch and August Fleishman, \$144.06.—Same vs. George Kemp, 1896.66.—Sams vs. Othnar Bender and Harrison Jenkins, \$195.57.—Same vs. Joseph Myers, \$203.68.—Same vs. Harrison Jentins, \$377.72.—White Myers, \$203.59.—Same vs. Joseph Neal and James Himber, \$456.40.—Same vs. Joseph Neal and James Himber, \$456.40.—Same vs. Joseph Neal and James Himber, \$456.40.—Same vs. Harrison Jenkins, \$57.94.
Junes Gany—James Camping Myers, \$257.08.—Frank A. Upham vs. H. W. Farrell and Josiah S. Wolfe, \$416.50.—

trai, JUDGE McALLISTER—Silas Dutton vs. John Shos-naker; verdict, \$84.50, and motion for new trial, —Maria Boggs vs. Patrick O'Mara, \$133.32.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY.
OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Supreme Court

met at 9 o'clock this morning, with a full bench present. The following proceedings were bad:

MOTIONS DECIDED—CIVIL DOCKET.

154, Seymour vs. Belding; order of the affishts let aside and the cause taken.
523. Springer et al. vs. The People, etc., ex rel., etc.; the motion sustained; the rule will be made besolute, and the transcript will be stricken from the files.

142. Felsenthal et al. vs. Durand et al.; motion lenied.

142. Feisenthal et al. 'vs. Durand et al.; motion lenied.

157. Hawhe et al. vs. Snydecker et al.; both motions overruled.

141. Mullen et al. vs. Gilbert et al.; writ of etfor dismissed on the motion of the plaintiff in erfor; the order of continuance will be set aside.

151. Whitman et al. vs. Hennebery; stricken from the docket.

MOTIONS DEGIDED—BEHBARING DOCKET.

Storey vs. Early; rehearing granted.

66. Melvia et al. vs. The Lamar Insurance Commany et al.; the petition for rehearing denicd.
Dickey. J., dissents: "I think the rehearing hould be allowed."

MOTIONS DEGIDED—PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

16. Reynolds vs. The People, etc.; will be allowed to the 5th of October to file briefs in behalf of the people.

owed it the 5th of October to file briefs in behalf of the people.

ADMISSIONS.

J. D. Brown and James G. Miller will be admitted to practice on foreign license.

AN EXPLANATION.

In reply to an inquiry by Lawrence Proudfoot, of Chicago, Chief Justice Sheldon stated that in making the call of 210 cases the Court would not require briefs or abstracts to be filed in any cases that did not come within the call, but would construct the rule to be that briefs and abstracts for the appellant or plaintiff in error would be in time if led the day preceding the call of the case. If, therefore, a case now on the docket should not be

reached before the agenda number of 210 has been filled, such case will be considered as continued until the next term of the Court for the Northern Grand Division, and it will not be necessary to file briefs or abstracts at this term.

NEW MOTIONS.

753. Copsell et al. us. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; appeal dismissed on short record, with 5 per cent damages.

854. Gage et al. vs. Miller, and twelve other cases; diminution of record suggested, and motion for certiogral awarded.

580. Mofrisey vs. Stephenson; motion by the appealing to set saids the record suggested.

for certioural warded.

580. Môfrisey va. Stephenson; motion by the appellant to set aside the order to dismiss the appellant to set aside the order to dismiss the appeal, and for leave to file an amended record.

167. Darst vs. Gaie et. al.; motion to set aside the order of continuance.

172. Walker et al. vs. Abt et al.; motion to withdraw the appearance of John G. Rogers and to dismiss as to him, as per stipulation.

173. Johnson et al. vs. Berlisheimer; motion to set aside the order of continuance and for an extension of time to the 14th of October to file briefs, as per stipulations.

212. 10ig et al. vs. Trop et al.; motion for leave to submit the original papers.

to submit the original papers.

214. Same vs. same; same motion.

752. Bresher vs. kellogg et al.; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

767. Johnson vs. Ferry et al.; same motion and

767 Johnson vs. Ferry et al., southon to same order.

207. Hyde Park vs. Dunham et al.; motion to dismiss the writ and strike the bill of exceptions from the files; motion reserved until the hearing.

768. Gittings vs. Nelson; the motion for leave to file record for a hearing at this term comes toe late; the motion is denied; the rule is inflexible in

APPLICATIONS

of Austin A. Canavan and William D. Tilden for admission on foreign license.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

201. Smith; impleaded, vs. Sievens et al.; taken.
202. Foster vs. the Chicago & Alton Railroad
Company; taken.
203. Harvey et al. vs. Harvey, executrix; taken.
204. Evans vs. Bouton; taken.
205. Carr vs. James et al; taken.
206. Dow vs. McKenzie; taken.
207. The Village of Hyde Park vs. Dunham et al.; argued orally.

A RECESS. A RECESS.

A RECESS.

During the argument of this case, the Court took a recess till 2 O'clock this afternoon.

Court met at 2 O'clock this afternoon.

CONTINUATION OF TO DAY'S CALL.

207. The Village of Hyde Park vs. Dunham et al.; argued orally by Willit & Thompson, attorneys for plaintiff in error, and Howes & Hopkins for detenuant in error, and taken.

208. Hahn, administratrix, vs. Hubor; taken.

2094. The People of the State of Illinois, by Churles H. Reed, State's Attorney, ex-relatio Michael Evans vs. Bernard Gallagher; argued orally by Fuller & Goudy, attorneys for appellants, and taken.

210. Strawn et al. vs. O'Hara et al.; foot of docket.

211. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, of Muncy, Pa., vs. Jackson; oral argument by Lawrence Proudfoot, Esq., attorney for appellant, and taken.

aken.
212. Heig et al. vs. Thrap et al.; taken.
213. Morgan, administratrix, etc. vs. Nancy G.
dorgan; taken.
214. Heig et al. vs. Thrap et al.; taken.
215. Hazen et al., partners, etc., vs. Pierson

aken.
216. Lewis et al. vz. Rose passed.
217. The Mineral Point Kailroad Company vz.
Barron, for use; taken.
218. Custer vz. Kimball et al.; taken.
219. Pardridge, impleaded, vz. Laprise; taken.
220. Webster et al. vz. The City of Chicago; against No. 93; taken.

In the motions disposed of this morning occurred the following:

523. Springer et al. vs. The People, etc., by Dickey. In this case a motion was made to strik the transcript filed by appellant from the files o this Court. A rule was entered to show cause wh the transcript should not be stricken from the file. this Court. A rule was entered to show cause why the transcript should not be stricken from the file. The ground of the motion, as shown by the affidavit, is that the clerk who had sealed and signed the transcript showed thay there had been a change made in the transcript after he had delivered it, in this, that he certified to it being a transcript of a part of the record, and the word part had been stricken out. In answer to that the appellant shows that the transcript was certified and delivered to appellant's attorney, and on compiling his abstract he found that this and certain other errors had been made, and he corrected them and took the record-book, not to the clerk who had certified to it, the clerk who had charge of the seal, but to one of his deputies who had the supervision of transcripts, and he assented to the correction. We do not think the practice is such as should be sanctioned. There is nothing to show my intentional wrong or bad faith on the part of the clerk, or of the parties, but the sanctity of the records rests upon the seal of the Court, and the certificate should be added thereto. To open the door to any modification or change of the transcript being made by a deputy cierk or other person not having the enstody of the seal of the Court, would be dangerous and fregular, and for these reasons the transcript will be stricken from the diles.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morro NONOTUCK SILK COMPANY. A noticeably fine display in this year's Expo sition is that made by the Nonotuck Silk Com-

pany, manufacturers of the unequaled " Corticelli "spool silks, embroideries, and sewings. Comprising, as it does, silk in all its forms, from the eocoon and raw-reeled fibres to the finest finished sewings and machine twist, it is by far the most skillfully arranged of anything in line. The disposition of the silks in their different cases shows excellent taste in the blending of shades, while the smoothness , -e threa and perfection of dyes gives tas a sir n ages in displays of this character not possessed by the manufacturers of any others ilk.

A very fine effect has been obtained by the arrangement of the case of shaded embroidery and sewings. As it revolves slowly it is constantly changing on the view, and, observed from a little distance, it is much the same as looking at a piece of rich coloring in some old oil painting. A very fine piece of work in the shape of a silk cabinet, handsomely finished in black and gold, occupies one corner of their pavilion, and calls forth many admiring

finished in black and gold, occupies one corner of their payllion, and calls forth many admiring remarks.

In this connection a few facts concerning these unrivaled goods will no doubt be read with interest. Two of their strong points are: first, the uniform great strength of the thread; and second, its smoothness and fine finish. They have always obtained the highest prizes wherever exhibited in competition with other manufacturers goods, their last triumph in this particular being at the Exposition in Chili, S. A., where they carried the honors over French German, and Italian silks, and so great is the popularity of "Corticelli" that the Company lind it necessary to add frequently to their inclinities for its manufacture, and, not withstanding they already possess the largest silk mills in the United States, they are now contemplating new mils that will add very materially to their capacity, and chable them to fill the rapidly increasing demand for these unequaled goods. In their present condition they consume over 100,000 pounds of raw silk annually, and give constant employment to more than 600 operatives. Beside their mills at Leeds and Florence, Mass., the Company have their leading offices in Boston, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The sales of one of these for the month of August alone were 130,340.61, more than double those of any other silk-thread house in the United States for the same time. This Company have never found it necessary to overstate their sales to make business but so gratifying and marked has been the increase in the volume of their business in this Centennial year that they take pleasure in giving these evidences of it to the public.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 29.—Au Indian at the Cheyenne Agency night before last murdered the Rev. R. A. B. Fiennell, Episcopal missionary there. The Indian, for some misdemeanor, had been confined in the guard-house, and on being released swore he would be revenged on the first white man he met. He shot Mr. Ffennell first white man he met. He snot Mr. Ffennell through the heart and head, killing him instantly. At last accounts the Indian had not been arrested. The affair caused considerable excitement at the Agency. The Indians continue to carry their arms. There don't seem to be any immediate prospect of Government's carrying out its design of dismounting and disarming them. Ten days have elapsed since the day fixed upon by the Government to carry the order into effect. Had it been promptly executed Mr. Ffennell's life would probably not have been sacrificed.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26.—The lowest bids for wagon transportation for supplies from Buford to the winter cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River are by william W. Nichols, of St. Paul, and Durfee & Peck, of Kechuk, Ia. Nichols bids \$2.19, conditioned on not less than 5.0 tons, the Government to furnish forare and rations. Duffee & Peck, offer to carry at \$3 per 100 without conditions.

\$3 per 100 without conditions.

STATE RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Springfield, Ili., Sept. 29.—A rumor reached here to-night from Chicago that Gov. Bevered here fo-night from Unicago that Gov. Bever-idge had issued an order for the surrender of W. F. Storev, of the Chicago Times, on the Wisconsin requisition, notwithstanding an ad-verse opinion of Attorney General Edsall. In-quiry proved the report without foundation, and Attorney General Edsall Interviewed on quiry proved the report without foundation, and Attorney-General Edsall, interviewed on a Springfield sleeping-car en route for Chicago, not only denies the report, but any that if an Executive warrant should be issued, any Judge to whom application was made would discharge Mr. Storey on habeas corpus. THE COUNCIL.

Resolution Concerning the Sale of the Lake-Front.

An Effort to Secure Money for the Scavenger Work.

Ald. White's Misdeeds-The Harbor-Master -Superintendent of Buildings.

adjourned meeting of the Council was held last night, Aid. Thompson in the chair.

Before business was proceeded with, the Chairman said: I desire to state in reference to the occurrence which took place at the close of the last session [White's attack on the President, and his subsequent apology] that so far as I am concerned I hope it may be forgotten. No person can preside over a deliberative assembly unless he has the indulgence and sup-port of the members of the body, and no person is worthy of presiding unless he is perfectly and absolutely impartial in his action. I hope that if ever I again am called upon to preside over these meetings that 1 may have that indulgence and support. But whoever may be in the chair will always receive from me the courtesy,

chair will always receive from me the courtesy, assistance, and indulgence which is due him from the members of the Council.

Ald. Ryan—I should like, Mr. Chairman, to move that all reference to Ald. White's speech and the reprimand of the Chairman be expunged from the minutes of the last meeting. The proper time, however, for such a motion will, perhaps, be next Monday evening. The Chairman—The motion would be proper enough to-night if the Council desires to entertain it.

Ald. McCrea—I am in accord with the Alderman, but I do not think the action should be taken at this meeting. This is the same meeting as the last, and the minutes can only be amended at the next regular session.

The Chairman—The effect of the motion would substantially be to direct the Clerk not to insert this in the record.

The Chairman—The effect of the motion would substantially be to direct the Clerk not to insert this in the record.

Aid. Ryan—That is my intention. I think the apology of Ald. White was eminently satisfactory to the Chair and the Council. I believe the gentleman did not intend to insult the presiding officer, and I think it is wrong to have the speech of Aid. White or the reprimand administered by the Chair spread upon the minutes. It would do no good, and possibly do a great deal of harm.

The motion received no second, and Ald. Ryan withdrew it, in order to reintroduce it at the next meeting.

HARROD-MASTER.

The majority of the Harbor and Bridges (Messrs. Ballard, Throop, and White), reported recommending that the Board of Public Works enter into a contract with Mr. John Brown to peform all the duties of Harbor-Master at \$1,300 per year, in accordance with that gentleman's proposition. An opinion of the City Attorney accompanied the report, stating that it is in the power of the Council to appoint Harbor-Masters and define their duties.

The minority report was signed by Ald. White and O'Brien. It gave Mr. Brown's price as \$2,500, and declared that the work was now performed by two good and responsible men at \$50 per month each. They saw no necessity for making a change.

Ald. Ballard moved the adoption of the ma-

naking a change.

Ald. Ballard moved the adoption of the ma-

ority report.

Ald. Ryan opposed the motion. It would be Aid. Ryan opposed the motion. It would be an outrage to appoint a carpet-bagger from Kenosha and discharge the present reliable men. Two Harbor-Masters were better than one. Besides, the combined salary was less than what it was proposed to give Mr. Brown. Ald. Ballard said it was efficiency they want-field, and a few hundred dollars were of no object if only a good man was obtained. He understood Mr. Brown was such a man, and he undertook to do the work even if it took nine men to assist him.

andertook to do the work even if it took nine men to assist him.

Ald. Lawler said the duties were not properly attended to now, and one man could not perform them. It was nonsense to think that Mr. Brown could afford to engage sufficient assistance out of \$1,300. To have the office of Harbor-Master well filled an appropriation of \$3,000 would not be more than enough. He moved to recommit. recommit.

Ald. Ballard said every bridge-tender was a harbor-master, and would render all the assistance necessary.

Ald. Lawler said no bridge-tender would step

ance.
Aid. Throop moved to amend the report by inserting \$1,000 instead of \$1,300.
Aid. Lawier offered to supply an efficient man for \$300. He offered as a substitute that the contract of th Ald. Gilbert moved to lay on the table. Carried.

The previous question was then ordered, and the amendment of Ald. Throop was carried unanimously. The report as amended was then concurred in.

unanimously. The report as amended was then concurred in.

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the bids of the newspapers for advertising, reported, recommending that the Council act thereon, and stating that the lowest bids are those of the Courler and National Democrat.

On motion of Ald. Aldrich, the report was adopted, and the Comptroller directed to accept the two lowest bids.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

Ald. Aldrich, of the Special Committee on the sale of the Lake-Front, reported, recommending that the resolution referred to them be placed on file, and that the following be adopted:

Resolved, That the proposition of the Illinois Central Railroad to purchase that portion of the Lake-Front bounded on the north by Randolph street, on the east by the west line of the right of way of said Railroad Company, on the south by the north line of Monroe street, and on the west by the east line of Michigan avenue, for \$800,000, be accepted.

Resolved, That, in order to carry out the above resolution, the matter of the dissolution of the injunction be referred to the Mayor and Comptroller, who are hereby directed to compound and settle with the authorized autorney or representatives of the property-owners now having control of the litigation and proceedings in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in which the injunction was obtained in the name of the United States, and that out of the first money received on such sale they be authorized to reimburse each property-owner their costs and expenses in said suit, and that they discharge out of said money all such sums or claims which in their discretion may seem just and necessary to obtain and effect the dissolution of said injunction, and the dismissal of all pending suits in any court of this State or the United States; providing the entire expenditure to clear up the title shall not exceed the sum of \$100,000.

The report was laid over under the rules, and the subject made a special order at 4 6'clock

The report was laid over under the rules, and the subject made a special order at 4 o'clock next Monday. SCAVENGER WORK. SCAYENGER WORK.

A communication was read from Dr. McVickar, again calling the attention of the Conneil to the fact that the appropriation for scavenging is exhausted, and asking that something be done to continue the work.

A.d. Throop moved to refer to the Committee on County Relations and Health, with power to act.

A d. Throop moved to refer to the Committee on County Relations and Health, with power to act.

Ald. Smith said that Dr. McVickar, by hook or by crook, wanted to get the contract for Downey again, and they should act cautiously in this matter.

The Alderman was about to unearth the old stories about the Health Officer, when it was discovered that the communication could be referred under the rules, but without power that. This disposition was made of the document, and the gentleman of the Tenth had his speech cut short.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

Ald. Van Osdel moved that the report of the Buildings Committee, recommending the passage of the ordinance abolishing the office of Superintendent of Buildings, be taken from the files and considered by the Council. Carried.

Ald. Smith moved that the report be concurred in and the ordinance passed.

Ald. Lawler opposed the abolition of the office and placing its responsibilities on the shoulders of the Mayor. They might as well abolish all the Departments, and allow a single individual to ran the whole city. The fire ordinance would become a dead letter were there no Building Inspector.

Ald. Smith said this was all nonsense. If they required an officer of this kind, why did they get rid of Mike Baley?

Ald. McAuley remarked that the underwriters were opposed to the shollton of the office.

Ald. Ballard said the abolition of the office of blackmailing builders.

Ald. Thompson (Ald. Throop in the chair) said there was no expense on account of this kind. He thought the matter should be left in statu quo. When the question of filing the position came up, Aldermen might decide what course they should pursue.

Ald. Aldrehe understood the present arrangement gave general satisfaction, and he did not see why it should not be continued.

After some further discussion the matter was made a special order for 5 o'clock Monday.

SCAVENGER WORK AGAIN.

In answer to Ald. Ryan, Ald. Throop said the Council could make no additional appropriation for scavenging. If the work was to be carried on, it became necessary for a mutual arrangement to be made with some one. After a consultation with the Mayor, he had come to the conclusion that the only course which could be adopted was to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee on County Relations and Health, with power to act. That could be done without involving the city any further than to carry on the work until the end of the fiscal year.

Ald. Wheeler offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Comptroller be, and he

Aid. Wheeler offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Comptroller be, and he
is hereby, ordered to countermand his order stopping the scavenger work; and be it further

Hesolved, That the Commissioner of Health be,
and he is hereby, instructed to cause the present
City Scavenger to continue the work at the same
price he is now receiving, provided he can make
arrangements to have him wait for his pay until an
appropriation can be made, or until such time as
the city will be able to pay him.

After some debate, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on County Relations and
Health, with instructions to report at the next
meeting.

neeting.
The Council then adjourned.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Bypinenam, Kan., Sept. 20.—George W. Glick, of Atchison one of the Committee who drafted the Democratic platform of 1868 in New York, and who was once defeated by J. M. Harvey for Governor of Kansas, made the following bold statement in a speech in this community not long ago, viz.: That yourself, Mr. George W. Curtis, and Mr. Dana. of New York, were appointed a committee to inquire into the expenditures of the Government under Mr. Grant's Administration, and that your Committee reported that three-fourths of the revenue collected never reached the United States Treasury, thus showing a steal of \$3,000 out of every \$4,000 collected. He (Mr. Glick) further invited any one doubting his statements to make the inquiry of you or our Representative in Congress. By an answer to the above you would greatly oblige many friends.

D. G. WILSON AND OTHERS.

ANSWER.—In answer to this it is only neces-REVENUE FRAUDS.

Answer.-In answer to this it is only neces sary to say that Mr. Glick was altogether mis-taken as to his facts. The editor of this paper, Mr. Curus, and others, were in 1871 a Commission to examine and report upon matters per taining to the Civil Service. In the report made in December, 1871, occurs the following

made in December, 1871, occurs the following paragraph:

It is not easy to compute in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of Civil Service. It is, necessarily, a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and a careful method. But it is calculated, by those who have made a careful study of all the facts, that one-fourth of all the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is totally, unsound may reasonably be held responsible.

The Commission, in making this report, had in view a statement by Secretary McCulloch of the Treasury Department, that the losses by undervaluations, false involves, smuggling, connivance of officers, and other causes, amounted annually to not less than \$25,000,000 in the revenue from customs; and to the other statement that when under Johnson the whisky tax was \$2 per gallon the collections of revenue did not exceed an average of 90 cents per gallon. The Commission necessarily spoke of a condition of things which had existed prior to their appointment.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29.—During the exhibition of fire-works at the Centennial grounds last night, a serious accident was occasioned by the premature firing of some of the works, by which one man was seriously injured by burning and otherwise. He was hurt so badly that he had to be carried on a stretcher to the Atlas Hotel, where his injuries were attended to.

The cash receipts for admission to the Exposition yesterday were \$118,74f.

There are rumors to-day of serious and even fatal accidents on some of the railroads last evening, in the movement of the vast crowd from the grounds, but they cannot be traced to reliable sources.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARMYALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoe, sundries; stmrJalpens, Muskegon, sundries; prop New Ers, Grand Haven, towing; prop Nashu, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber; schr Nellie Gardner, Bay City, sait; schr G. S. Hazard, Saginaw, lumber; schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber; schr Advance, White Lake, lumber; schr Andrew Jackson, Manistee, lumber; schr Ells Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber; schr L. B. Shepard, Ludington, lumber; Schr C. C. Ampion. Buffalo, coal; schr Joe Dresden, Ludington, wood: barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, interest and schr L. B. Shepard, Ludington, lumber; schr Vargen, Ludington, lumber; schr L. B. Shepard, Ludington, lumber; schr Lake, lumber; schr Lak CHICAGO.

lumber; soow Sea Bird. Muskegon, lumber; schr
schr L. B. Shepard, Luddington, lumber; schr
Champion. Buffalo, coal; schr Joe Dresden, Ludington, wood; barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven,
lumber; schr Christiane, Kenosha, gravel; schr
E. R. Blake, White Lake, lumber; schr G. M.
Case, Buffalo; coal; schr Tuscoia, Lincoin, lumber; schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber; schr William Starges, Ludington, lumber; schr Ada Medora.
Marinette, lumber; schr Milwaukee Belle, Muskegon, lumber; schr Milwaukee Belle, Muskegon, lumber; schr Milwaukee Belle, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mara, Muskegon, lumber;
schr Belle Brown, Frankfort, lumber; schr Kaarsarge, Ludington, lumber; schr Frank Crawford,
Muskegon, lumber; schr Norman, Menominee,
lumber; schr Kate Gillett, Grand Traverse, wood;
schr J. M. Forest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Hans
Crocker, Little Surgeon, lumber; schr Mary
Ann, Suamico, lumber; schr Driver, Saugasuck,
bark.

CLEARANCES.—Schr Erastas Coraing, Buffalo,
50,000 bu corn; schr J. C. King, Buffalo, 32,000 bu
corn; schr S. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 42,000 bu
corn; schr G. W. Adams, Buffalo, 30,000 bu
corn; schr G. W. Adams, Buffalo, 50,000 bu
corn; schr G. W. Adams, Buffalo, 50,

FREIGHTS. CHICAGO.—Freights were in moderate demand at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. Charters: Schrs E. Corning and R. Winslow and barge Fairbank corn Corning and R. Winslow and barge Fairbank corn to Buffalo at 2½c. Prop Onelda corn, and prop Dean Richmond corn and oats, through. Prop Pridgeon, corn through via Sarnia. Capacity, about 265,000 bu corn and 15,000 bu costs.

Buffalo, Sept. 27.—Rates on coalare firm. The following charters are reported: Schr H. W. Sage, coal. Erie to Chicago at 50c; schr Augustus Ford, coal, Buffalo to Sarnia at 40c free, and lumber from Au Sable back to Buffalo at 22.25 per M. Tark John Breden, coal from Cleveland. to Racine at 50c; schr Pulaski, coal from Buffalo to Kenosha to 50c; schr F. Berriman, coal from Erie to Racine at 60c.

Dernott, Sept. 26.—Grain freights are firm, with a strong demand for vessels. Wheat to Oswego, 4½c; to Buffalo, 2c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation. C. W. Norton reports the schr Gen. North, pine deals, Alpens to Buffalo, at \$2.25 per M on rail.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Chicago.—A very serene northeaster prevalled in this vicinity all day yesterday, but, as far as heard from, no serious damage has been done. The fruit-boats from the Michigan shore, which were due yesterday morning, had not yet arrived least evening. The sea is very heavy, and some of the vessels which left Thursday returned yesterday, preferring to wait for better weather. Information was received here yesterday that the eth Kate Keily, on her way to Grand Haven, where she was to take a cargo of deals for Quebec, is ashore at Holland. Assistance has been sent to her.... The prop Dean Richmond, while coming in Thursday night, was run into by the sebr C. L. Johnston, in tow of the tug Eustaphieve, near the North pier. The Johnston was severely damaged, having some eight planks cut down and her rail damaged. The propeller was but little injured. It is stated that the schooner crossed the propeller's bow, and is entirely responsible for the collision... The barge C. F. Allen arrived here yesterday with a cargo of lumber, leaking badly... The tug Evans is undergoing repairs at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company ... The sohr Iver Lawson arrived here yesterday in a leaky condition, and has gone into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for repairs... The L. B. Shephard was stripped yesterday, and will lay up until next season. The tug-men complain that the bridge-tender on Twenty-second street bridge is very often not on duty early in the moraing, and the tugs and towe have often to wait a long time for his appearance... The tug-men complain that the bridge-tender on Twenty-second street bridge is very often not on duty early in the moraing, and the tugs and towe have often to wait a long time for his appearance... The tug-men complain that the bridge tender on Twenty-second street bridge is very often not on duty early in the moraing, and the tugs and towe have often to wait a long time for his appearance... The such Queen City while going no her river yesterday decided to t

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Post Huson, Mich., Sept. 29.—Down—Props
Waverly, Dubuque and barges, Henry Howard and
barges, Annie Young and barges; schra C. H. King,

barges, Annie Young and barges; schrs C. H. King, Montarey.

Ur—Props St. Joseph, P. Chamberlain, Emma E. Thompson and barges, Tempest and barges; schrs Ann Maria. Gen. Worth, Homer.

Wind—Southwest, fresh; weather cloudy.

The schr T. B. Rice is reported waterlogged in the Sand Beach harbor of refuge, where she arrived yesterday.

The schr Annie Warren, ashore on Stag Island, was released this morning.

Powr Huson, Mich. Sept. 39—11 p. m.—Down—Props Vanderbilt, Passaic, Fountain Citr; schrs Winona, E. A. Nicholson, F. J. King, Ellan Gerlach, Albacorn, Niagara, Myosotia.

Ur—Props Fortage, J. Bertschy, Waverly; schrs Negaunee, Pathfinder, Brightie, Goshawk, George Sherman.

Wind—Southwest, fresh; weather cloudy.

Sherman.

WIND—Southwest, fresh; weather cloudy.

The schr Winona, which was picked up in a leaking condition in the Straits, passed down to-day towed by the tag Crussder.

The steam barge (Coffinberry became disabled on Lake Huron, and her barges sailed in to-day. No mention was made of the steam barge's condition. tion.

The schr H. W. Johnson went into dry dock to-day to be calked. The steam barge D. W. Pow-ers came out of the dock last evening thoroughly calked.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Sept. 29.—ARRIVED—Board of Trade, LaSalle, 8,000 bu corn; Midgie, Ottawa; 5,800 bu corn; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn, 100 bu rye, 50 bu oats; North America, corn, 100 bu rye, 50 bu oats; North America, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Isabella, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Lily, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; North Star, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Monitor, Aux Sable, 4,000 bu corn; Phenix, Lockport, 5,700 bu corn; prop Whale, Seneca, 3,500 ou corn; Friendship, Seneca, 6,500 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Lockport, Romeo, 7,000 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,750 bu corn. CLEARED—Ironciad, LaSaile, 90,022 ft number; Montreal, LaSaile, 86 m lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS. HERE AND THERE—The tug Winston, of De troit, has gone to the rescue of the Harriet Ross troit, has gone to the rescue of the Harriet Ross, ashore near Wheatley's dock.... Work on the Fox River improvement is so well advanced that it is thought navigation will be opened between Appleton and Green Bay the present week... The tug Game Cock, of Buffalo, has been sold to Baltimore parties on private terms. She is valued at \$3,500... It is reported that the schr Enterprise, of Racine, was recently sold at Belfast, Ireland, for \$8,000. The brig Mechanic, of the same patice, is reported as sold at Belfast, Ireland, that the price has not been learned... The Detroit Free Fress says: "The Capitain of the steambarge Mary Mills reports that a steam-yacht built at Maiden for Chica, o parties sunk Tuesday near that place, while a party of six were aboard on a trial trip. The passengers escaped by swimming.....The Evening Wisconsin of the 27th says: "The prop Cuyahoga reports that about 3 or 4 o'clock last Friday morning, before daylight, when on her way up, no light was to be seen in Wangoshance lighthouse. She checked down, and in a few minutes the officers saw that they were abreast of the lighthouse. There was no light to be seen

EXPOSITION.

The CHICAGO EXPOSITION is now a Magnificen

The CHICAGO EXPOSITION is now a Magnificent Success, only second to the Centennial, with an attendance proportionately larger.

The caulibits are more ELEGANT, VARIED, and INTERESTING than ever before. The ART DISPLAY is the very best in America, and all other departments challenge comparison for quality with any similar show. No intelligent person or family should fail to visit this Great Western Centennial—THE INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

IN EXPOSITION.

TEN CENTS

and adults accompanying them for 15 cents. Special descriptions of the painting will be given for the children. Don't fail to let the little ones see the great achievement of the War in the West, as this is its last exhibition in this part of the country.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, 2 P. M. Continued and Unabated Success. Standing room only at 8 o'clock. Hundreds turned away. Thousands nightly witness the Grand Spectacular Drama, The BLACK CROOK. Gorgeous Scenery. Grand Prismatic Effects. Grand Amazonian Marches. Eight Premiers, 20 Coryphees, 100 Amazonians, 200 Specialty Artists. Matiness Wednesdays and Saturdays. Every night a Ladies' Night.

COLISEUM. Monday, Sept. 25, and During the Week,

ENTIRE NEW COMPANY. Forty Popular Artists in a Monster Birl. Everything New, Fresh, and Sparkling. Every Evening at 8 and Sunday Afternoon at 3. HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House. "THE MINSTREL PALACE." MONDAY, Sept. 28. Every evening at a. Wodnesday and Saturday Matthees at 2:15 p. m.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL.

First week of the side-spliting buriesque on THE BLACK CROOK, introducing the celebrated Perturian failet Truppe. Immense reception of the great SHEI-DIAN AND MAGK. John Bart's acreaming act entitled "Doctor Current." Billy Rice on Astronchy, Jayeus Weich's "Come and Rise Me. Baker and Doyle in new songs and dances, etc.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Bandolph-st., between MAGUIRE & HAVERLY Proprietors WILL R. CHAPMAN Manager For the week commencing Sept. 25,

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. First appearance of BEN GILFOYL. Grand production of the Sensational Sketch,
LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI, With new and elaborate scenery and effects.
Oct. 2—BOB HART will positively appear; also the great tenor, BEAUMONT REED.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Matinee To-Day at 2 O'clock. Last time of the Spectacular Drams the

SEA OF ICE! This evening at 8 o'clock last performance of the interesting domestic drama the COURIER OF THE ALPS, to conclude with the laughable farce of a Phenomenon in a Smock Frock.

Monday—GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE in "BBASS." WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Prices reduced one-half—15, 25, and 50 cents.

AATINEE—15 and 25 cents.

Monday, Oct. 2—TWO ORPHANS. BOURNIQUE'S

DANCING ACADEMY, OPENS TO-DAY. Reception Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5, and 8 to 1 m.

WEDGWOOD'S PARTIES. West Side, Castle Hall, corner Lake and Pan-lina-sts., Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Tickets, 50 cents. Juvenile Class, Saturday at 3 p. m. Single tickets, 15 cents; 8 tickets, \$1. South Side, Union Hall, corner Clark and Monros-sts., every Monday evening. Tickets, 50 cents. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Manager. GLOVES.

Pine Caster Gloves. All Gloves warranted as rep-

ted, and a fit secured at once. PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, SEWING MACHINES. THE

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LDUCATIONAL. LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The academic year 1876-'77 will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28. The examination for advanced standing will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28, at 9 a. M. At the beginning of the academic year 1877-'76, and afterwards, applicants for admission who are not graduates of Colleges will be required to pass a preliminsary examination. At the beginning of the academic year 1879-'80, the Faculty will add a third year to the course of instruction, and candidates for a degree who enter the School after the academic year 1876-'77 will be examined in the entire course of three-years. They must also be members of the School at least two years. For information, and for circulars giving full particulars, address. JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES. LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA. Afford the highest intellectual and Christian education to the sons and daughters of gentlemen at very moderate charges.

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Principal and Chaplain-Rev. H. F. DARNELL. Pennsylvania Military Academy Chester, Pa. (for Boarders only), opens Sopt. 13. Location elevated and healthful; buildings handsome an commodious. Therough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGBOVE, Patron of the Academy, 99 Washington-st., Chicago, or to COLTHEO, HYATT President.

THE SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART Established for the instruction of teachers and artista, under the direction of MADAME E. SEILER, Principal, assisted by competent teachers in all branches MONDAY, SEPT. 98. For circulars or information apply to Actuary, NO. 1827 SPRUCE-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

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1879. Its Circular, giving fall information, will be furished on application.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D.,
MADAME VEILLER VAN NORMAN, | Principals.

Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill. This Seminary for young ladies, superior in every department, entered upon its eighth year Sept. 7. For circulars apply to Miss Martha H. Sprague, Principal, or R. W. Patterson, D. D., Lake Forest, Ill. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,

Unarrier Institute for Young Ladies,

167 Madison-av., New York,

Will reopen September 28. A few boarders will be
taken. Pupils of sparced for the Harmon's Endownshions
for Women. Circulars can be had on application, or at
Futnama. Mile. 80 Fill LENZ and Professor M. J.

DRENNAN, Principals.

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calisthenies. No. 17 West Thirty-sighth-st. New
York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be
made by letter or personally, as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE HAVING, LL.D., Rector, El West Thirty second-st. New York, reopens Sept. 37.

Dr. Iving's class in the Study of the History of the Fine Arts, begins in November.

RYE SEMINARY. Rye, N. Y. .. Par particulars address Mrs. S. J. Lips. M RS. W. G. BRYAN'S BUARDING-SCHOOL FOR LEGAL

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Public notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 12th day of October, at 11 Octock a. m., on the premises, I, as the Assignée of F. E. Canda and Henry R. Payson, will offer for sale, at public auction, the property known as the Car-Works of F. E. Canda & Co., corner of Blue Salagha-ev, and Hoyne-st., being Lots i, 2, and 20 to 35, both inclusive, in Block 3, in Samuel J. Walker's Second Dock Addition to Chicago; also, the engine, machinery, tools, etc., together or separate, Terms cash, over and above all incumirance of skity thousand dollars on the resuly. Property will be said subject to taxes, etc., for this year.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The undersigned reserves the right to reject my and all bids.
Full information will be cheerfully furnished on request.
A. J. AVERELL, Assignee.
Chicago, Sept. 13, 1876.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Tweaty-secon
Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

City. Carrier of Commin. 10:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m. Pacific Pass Line, for Omnin. 10:30 a. m. 3:55 p. m. Ransas City, Learenworth. Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. 10:30 a. m. 2:50 p. m. Aurors Passenger. Mendota, Ottawa & Strestor Passenger. | Mendota Ottawa & Strestor | 415 p. m. *11:00 p. m. Aurora Passenger (Sanday) | 5:00 p. m. *8:55 p. m. | 10:00 p. |

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Offices. St Clark-st.. Palmer House,
the, and at depot, Exposition Building.

ony Express—Pullman Draw-ing-Room Siceping Cars, to. New York without change. S:50 a. m. 8:10 a. m. Clantic Express—Pullman PalaceDrawling-Room Sicep-ing Cars and Hotel Cars..... 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. Only line running the hotel cars to New York. CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

PITTSBURG. PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. Arrive. Day Express 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. pl. Pacific Express 9:00 a. m. 5:15 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 10:20 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 10:20 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 11:20 p. m. 12:20 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAYLEGAD.

Frama leave form Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

Past Express. 5:08 p. Pastic Express. 9:55 p. 1 Daily. Daily, Sundays excepted. 8:52 a. m. 4 8:10 a. m. 5:08 p. m. 4 8:10 p. ns 0:55 p. m. 4 4:40 g. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FINANCIAL \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000 ALEX, PROTHINGHAM & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st. N. Y. make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in a locket of, legitimate character which frequestly pay from five to twenty times the amount invested eyery thrity days. Stock bought and carried all ong as desired on deposit of 5 per cest. Circular and weakly reports a sent free.

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PRESORIPTION FREE

NO PAY OR. KEAN May be consulted, serviced by atomic free of cher on all chronic or nervous diseases. Dis. J. Rail is only physician in the city who warpane come or as a only physician in the city who warpane come or as a fine hours. Sa. M. 100 St. E. 1 Sundays from S to

For the speedy cure of femined Westman, Lon Ma-bood, and all disorders because on the feminesses of excess. Any Drugges has the ingredicate. Room S TRIBUNE BUILDING

GENERAL NEWS.

W. M. Smallwood, financial editor of the Orieans Times, is in the city for a few Workmen are now engaged in raising the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, up to grade. It is a job of no little magnitude.

The Rev. S. A. Taggert, State Secretary of a Young Men's Christian Association of Penn-lyania, will speak in Farwell Hall to young to-morrow evening. No tickets requ perature yesterday, as observed by optician, No. 88 Madison street building), was at 8 a. m., 46 degrees;

a. m., 52; 12 m., 53; 3 p. m., 55; 8 p. m., 51. rometer at 8 a. m., 29.92; 1 p. m., 29.98. The Woman's Aid Association have ladies in attendance at their room in the Y. M. C. A. Building, No. 10 Arcade court, who give counsel and advice to women seeking situations. They are prepared to furnish women and girls for ervice in respectable families.

ervice in respectable families.

thirty-fourth anniversary of the Washagtonian Home was held last evening at that
stitution, and was celebrated by a very pleasnt reunion of the Sons of Temperance. The
xercises included music, recitations, and an
ddress on the general subject of temperance by
the Rev. Mr. Parkburst.

Mrs. Dr. A. Gould left last evening for Savannah, Ga., to dispense medical aid and assistance to those afflicted by yellow fever, Mr. E. Gallup, General Passenger Agent Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. kindly furnishing her a pass. Mrs. Gould was very successful two years ago, when the yellow fever raged to such an alarming extent in Memphis, Tenn.

o such an alarming extent in Memphis, Tein.

The Colored Dramatic Club of this city will,
o Monday evening, at Meissner's Hall, No. 180
Twenty-second street, perform "Uncle Tom's
Labin" for the beneuit of the Central Colored
Longregational Church. This society has resently been organized, and the Rev. George B.
Lynch, of New York, has accepted the call to
become its pastor. Services will be held at the
usual hour every Sunday at No. 76 Third
Lynch.

During the next five or six weeks, while the Cathedral of 88. Peter and Paul is being raised to grade, the usual Sunday services will be held in the old Congregational Church (now Snow's Academy), corner of Green and Washington streets. Entrance on Washington, nearly opposite the Cathedral. The services will be condicted in the customary manner. Bishop McLaren is expected to preach at the morning service at 10:30. Sunday-school will be held at the same place at 3 o'clock, and evening service at 7:30.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday afternoon at No. 629 Wabash avenue. Dr. Hammill presided, and there were present Mesdames Blain (Secretary), Bradwell, Ball, Andrews, Hammill, Brayman, and Shepley. The Treasurer's report showed the expenditures during the month to have been \$200.20, and the balance on hand \$3,897.31. There were admitted during the month, 9 persons; discharged, 10; and bresent in the Home at date, 23. The Visiting Committee for October are Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Bradwell. Nothing but routine business was done. The Board adjourned to meet at the same place the last Friday in October.

Meet at the same place the last Friday in October.

A comely young lady giving the name of Miss Nellie Wood died of cerebro-spinal meningitis at the Gardner House in this city at 4:30 yesterday morning. She arrived there Saturday evening, and intended proceeding to St. Paul, her home, upon the next day, but was prevented from so doing by illness. Owing to the fact that she was most of the time delirious, and also to the fact that she wished to secrete her whereabouts from her parents, but little has been learned concerning her, and the hotel authorities have thus far been unable to notify her relatives. She claimed to be a daughter of Ward Wood, a trunkmaker at St. Paul, and said she was returning home from the Centennial. She directed that a message be sent to a step-brother, Thomas Snowden, of Parker's Landing, Pa, but that gentleman sends back word that he was only an acquaintance. To-day will undoubtedly bring forth the whereabouts of her relatives. The remains were beautifully laid out by the ladies of the house, and an impressive funeral held over the body at Christ Church by Bishop Cheney. The remains were then deposited in the vault at Graceland to await the coming of her friends.

MOODY AND SANKEY. PAST-DAY SERVICES AT PARWELL HALL TES-TERDAY.

in Chicago to-day, will find everything in readiness for their work. The great Tabernacle is receiving its finishing touches, such as the redletter texts painted on the white walls and llery fronts, the cross and the star of Bethlegallery fronts, the cross and the star of Bethlehem which the gas-men are putting up to shine above the speaker's head, etc. The tar-and-gravel floor of the first story has been covered with two-inch plank, which entirely removes the cellar-like appearance, and is much more easily warmed than the pavement could have been. Nothing now is wanting to make it one of the most admirable preaching halls except the audience, and that will be forthcoming if the overwhelming demand for tickets is a fair indication. Yesterday was observed as a day of verwhelming demand for tickets is a fair ation. Vesterday was observed as a day of

the andience, and that will be forthcoming if
the overwhelming demand for tickets is a fair
jadication. Kesterday was observed as a day of
PRAYEN-ROLTHE DIVINE BLESSING
upon the coming meetings and the coming men.
The topic for the hour from 11 to 12 o'clock
was "Prayer."
The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, the leader, read
the following text as the basis of a twenty-minutes address. I. John, iv., 14-15:
And this is the condence that we have in Him,
that if we ask anything according to His will He
heareth us; and if we know that we have he petition
that we desired of Him.

After the address, in which prayer was shown
to be a principle, a duty, and a power, the time
was occupied with prayer by the Rev. Drar
Whitehead, Thompson, and others, and with
singing under the leadership of Mr. Stebbins,
the new chorister whom Mr. Moody has engaged for this work.

The next hour of prayer was held in the Upper Farwell Hall, the first floor of which was
filled. The Rev. C. S. Thompson led, the topic
being "Faith in God." After singing and
prayer, the leader gave an exposition of a portion of that notable "faith chapter," i. e., Hebrews, xl., "Faith makes those things which
God has promised as real as if we actually had
them. Faith rests on the testimony of God."
Then followed a series of glimpses at the notable believers mentioned in the chapter,
who exemplified faith in the friendship of God;
faith in the warnings of God, faith in the call of
God, and faith in the line or succession of God's,
work of grace and mercy. Faith was always
one and the same thing; it varied only with its
object. We could not look at the great building at the cornerof Monroe and Franklin streets
without a sense of our uter helplessness to realize the success of our plans. Unless the Lord
should come now, this great structure, which
we looked upon as the sign of our victory in
Christ, would prove to be the sign of our defeat. It was something like Noah's-Ark, builded on dry land out of sight of the sea.
But the floods would come. Down in
N

At 3 p. m. the session was resumed under the ad of the Rev. Dr. Everts—topic, "The Holy pirit;" followed by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, rom 4 to 5 o'clock, his topic being "Consecration." During the last hour one of those discourseful fellows painfully known to the

prethren as PRAYER-MESTING KILLERS opened his mouth and poured out a stream of talk till he was rung down by the leaders. Thus the old discipline which Mr. Moody infused into the Young Men's Christian Association prayermeetings is shown to be in full force. Three minutes only for prayer or remarks.

The Rev. Dr. Patton offered the closing mayer.

At the churches last evening, and at Farwell

At the churches last evening, and at Farwell ill, special services were held in the interest the coming revival-meetings. One of the set conservative of our city clergy remarked view of the present prospects: "I shall be ry much disappointed if a hundred thousand

souls are not brought to Christ in this region during the present fall and coming winter."

The last rehearsal of the Tabernacle choir is to be held to-night in the new Revival Hall at half past 7. It already numbers 550.

Mr. Moody's headquarters will be at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

WHISKY.

THE MORRIS DISTILLERY. When the investigation into the affairs of the Morris distillery comes, it promises to turn up some things not contemplated by the officials during the several raids made upon the estabent. There have been a variety of develop ents already resulting from scrutiny into the ncern, and from the story of Mr. P. L. Garrity, who built the distillery, it is possible that the trial of Messrs. Corcoran and McGrath will Mr. Garrity is now engaged in the manufacture of candy on Clark street. Yesterday a TRIB

of candy on Clark street. Yesterday a TRIB-UNE reporter dropped in on Mr. Garrity and pumped him for some information concerning the history of the distillery. *

"I know something about that institution," said Mr. Garrity; "in fact I think I am in a po-sition to speak of the matter. In 1871 I went into partnership with John McNellis in the building and running of the AuSable distillery. The old building had been burned down, at a loss to us of some \$36,000, on which there was no insurance, and when we built the new one it cost us \$18,000, besides the machinery we took out of the ruins."

"When was the old still-house burned?"

"What for!"

"What was the old still-house burned?"

"On the 6th of May, 1873."

"When did you commence on the new one?"

"Before the old one stopped burning, and we had it finished by December of the same year.

McNellis ran it, while I worked on the outside.

We ran until October 30, 1873, when we shut down to repair the boiler. In the meantime, about May, 1873, the house was seized."

"What for!"

"Why, in September 1871, the Burlington

about May 1873, the house was seized."

"What for?"

"Why, in September 1871, the Burlington warehouse was burned, and with it some of our wines. When the old distillery was burned there were some wines there and the intelligent Storekeeper refused to allow their removal. As they were all destroyed, and as we had not paid the special tax, the house was seized. We gave new bonds, with Jerry Collins, Martin Hynds, and Harry Enix as sureties. The distillery was advertised for sale, and sold in June, 1873, to Harris and Enix."

"Why had you not paid that special tax?"

"It was incurred two years before I went into the partnership, and we never supposed that there would ever be any trouble about it."

"And you say you ran from December, 1872, to May, 1873, without the amount of that tax being demanded of you?"

"That is just what we did. If we had known

being demanded of you?"
"That is just what we did. If we had known they were going to come down on us for this tax, do you suppose we would have built the new establishment?"

"What happened after the seizure?"
"There my active connection with it ceased.
Conkrite took it in the fall of 1878, and Conklin came in to run it and kept it going until the spring of 1875. At that time they stopped vol-antarily."
"Was there snything wrong during their ad-

ministration?"
"Five hundred barrels of highwines were seized in New York because regauging there showed two gallons short on each barrel, the result of more liberal gauging in the West than in the East. McBride, the agent of the concern, notified the authorities to hold the spirits for earthing that which he out of the way. The inything that might be out of the way. The

"It was done through the instrumentality dinfluence of Dan Munn and Wicks, who was that time Collector of the district."
"To whom were those wines consigned?"
"To F. O. Boyd & Co."
"What interest did Dan Munn have in

nem?"
"I don't know."
"What did he do in the matter?"
"He succeeded in getting the wines

What was done with the house?" "Goslin came in on-the 18th of August, 1875.

John T. Corcoran and James J. McGrath loaned
him the money. When Goslin took it, he bought
the office fixtures and other traps from Conkrite, and Conkrite induced his own sureties to

go on Goslin's bond. "How did Goslin make out?" "How did Goslin make out?"

"Wicks never waited for the approval of the papers at Washington, but allowed Goslin to start up. Goslin ran for about two weeks, when the order came for another seizure on the wines shipped to Boyd and released through Munn. The house and wines were sold, the wines to different parties and the house to the Government. Ninety-five barrels of those wines belonged to Confrie." belonged to Conkrite."

Mr. Garrity then went on to tell of the indictments against Conkrite & Conklin, all of which were published in The Tribune at the

time.

It looks as if there were prophesies of music in connection with this last raid, and new people are being dragged in after a fashion that bids fair to increase the importance of the

HENNING AND GASTRO.

The charges against Henning and Gastro were dismissed yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne. The accessation was that they had misapplied a jacket stove to the manufacture of highwines instead of vinegar, but the proof failed to sustain the allegation.

SECOND REGIMENT. J. T. TORRANCE BLECTED COLONEL

Last evening the officers of the Second Regi ment held a meeting at the armory, corner of Jackson and Adams streets. W. J. Onahan oc-cupied the chair. The meeting was called in conformity with a resolution passed by the Board of Officers to fill the vacancy of the office of Coionel by a vote of the regiment.
Lieut.-Col. Quirk presented the name of Mr. J.
T. Torrance for the position. The motion was panies, was carried unanimously.

A committee of three, consisting of Maj.

pointed to wait on the newly-elected Colonel and invite and escort him to the hall. Pending his arrival the chair notified the regiment that the Emmett Guards, of Peorla, would arrive in this city Sunday morning, and would be received by a detachment of the Second Regiment, and escorted to the armory. It was also announced that a parade and review of the First and Second Regiments would take place on Saturday Oct. 7. The officers of the regiment were notified to attend a meeting in the Sherman House next Tuesday evening for the purpose of taking initiatory steps to secure the passage of a suitable militia law by the next General Assembly. The Committee having Col. Torrance in charge returned at this juncture and he was received with cheers. Col. Torrance made a felicitous little speech. A vote of thanks to Col. Quirk for his efficiency, zeal, and discipline was passed, after which the meeting adjourned to Burke's Hotel pointed to wait on the newly-elected Colone vote of thanks to Col. Quirk for his efficiency, zeal, and discipline was passed, after which the meeting adjourned to Burke's Hotel, where a pleasant reunion was held. Amid the popping of champagne corks and the fumes of fragrant cigars, Quartermaster Onahan, Capt. Eagle, Dr. Dunne, and other made humorous speeches. Songs were sung, and at 12 o'clock the party dispersed with three cheefs for Col. Torrance and the Second Regiment.

CITY-HALL.

Two proposals for lighting the West Division with oil have been received. More are hourly expected, as the bids are to be opened to-day and laid before the Council at its next meeting Capt. Buckley recommended to Supt. Hickey who referred it to Mayor Heath, and yesterd the saloon license of one Curiey, No. 76 Adams street, was revoked. The place was a disorderly one and frequented by bas characters.

City Engineer Chesbrough states that the West Side Pumping Works will be set in motion a few days after the arrival of the makers of the machinery, who desire to do the "packing." The gentlemen are expected from New York

Work on the raising-to-grade of the houses fronting the Milwaukee avenue viaduct has been begun. Fifteen buildings have been raised and still the work goes on. In some instances new bids will have to be obtained, as those in hand are not satisfactory.

The house on the crib is fast spproaching a state of completion. All that now remains to be done is the putting in of the doors, hanging of windows, and drying of plaster, when Keeper Kalstrom and his family will be as comfortable as if on terra firms and not surrounded by a howling waste of waters.

About one month ago arrangements were made by Comptroller Farwell with County-Treasurer Huck whereby city certificates drawn against a tax-levy of 1875 could be received for 1875 city taxes. Since that arrangement was made about \$125,000 of taxes have been paid with those certificates.

Yesterday, 125 three-feet gas-burners were put on some of the lamps in the business portion of the city to test the benefits which are expected to follow from their use. The Public Works

bepartment have telegraphed to New York for hirty-four gross of new burners of the three-eet pattern, but they have not yet come.

Judge Gary comes to the Criminal Court Sixteen inmates of the County Jail will t

The new County Hospital, it is now given out vill be occupied the coming week. State's Attorney Reed started for New York last evening to meet his family on their return from Europe.

Commissioner Schmidt says he will support Brentano for Congress through thick and thin. He was his candidate, he says, four months ago. It had been expected that the indicted Commissioners who have taken a change of venue to Kane County would be tried next week, but Mr. Reed announces that he will not be able to reach the cases until after 'he middle of the month, and probably not until after the elec-

The County Collector vesterday disposed of considerable property in the original Town of Chicago for taxes. The largest purchaser was the New York gentleman who has \$500,000 to thus invest. The purchases were made in a cloud of smoke produced from the cigars he so bounteously distributed.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of the Leonard-Scanland case, after hearing the evidence of ex-Coroner Stephens, by failing to find a bill. On the vote, three jurors voted to find a bill for murder, one of whom was the party who was instrumental in reviving the case. The jury visited the Jail after adjournment, and will this morning report to the Court and be discharged.

CRIMINAL

Detective James Morgan yesterday recovere at Spangler's livery stables, on Fourteenth street, a norse stolen from Aaron Johnson, of Hinsdale, on the 21st inst.

Joseph Mackin has made a complaint to Justice Haines, the burden of which is that he, Joe, intrusted Sorel Pearson with a collar-button in which was set a diamond worth \$150, and that Sorel never returned it. An arrest will be

Notwithstanding the fact that the proprietors Notwithstanding the fact that the proprietors of the bark LaSalle were fined, not many days ago, for dumping distillery slops at the mouth of the harbor, they have committed the offense again. Capt. Snyder, the proprietor of the craft, was fined \$25 yesterday by Justice Kauf-

Rosa Bensley, of 132 West Washington street, was beensiey, of low west washington street, was before Justice haines yesterday charged with perjury. F. P. Barry makes the charge, and says that the false oath was made in regard to a search-warrant issued by Justice Foote in favor of Annie Greurs, of the Merchants' Hotel.

John Long, a boy who drove into town from Plato Corners. Par Eigin, to sell a load of oats, was at the Madison Street Station yesterday to complain about being swindled out of \$10 in a dirty, mean manner by a man named Wing, re-siding at No. 905 Madison street. The game played ought to bring down condign punish-ment on the perpetrator.

Henry Jahn, an inmate of the Washingtonian Toma since Thursday, threw himself out of a Henry Jann, an innate of the washingtonian Home since Thursday, threw himself out of a second-story window in the rear of the building while in a fit of delirium-tremens at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and received so severe injuries that he died two hours later. He was 45 years of age, a German by birth, and has a brother at No. 173 West Randolph street.

Hendershott's Little German Band and Hayes and Wheeler Club at Englewood, met for parade Thursday evening, and while marching were greeted with stones and other missiles that destroyed their transparencies, while rounding Beck's Bank corner. Four Irishmen are accused of the outrage, and are to be arrested. The club will meet again next Thurs Considerable excitement was occasion

resterday afternoon along Dearborn and State yesterday alternoon along Dearborn and State streets by two policemen chasing a thief. Finally the fellow was captured by Officer Ditters, when it transpired that he was wanted for the larceny of some jewelry from the Boston Store. At the Armory he gave the name of Charles Brown, and was sent out on a 30-day trip to the House of Correction.

The cases of Paddy Shea and Ed Hennessey, charged with the bold daylight robbery of J. Goldenberg's clothing house, No. 351 Blue-Island avenue, were yesterday before Justice Salisbury, to whom they took a change of venue. The matter was continued until the 6th less. to give the police a chance to catch the accom-

George M. Wheeler, late President of the First National Bank of LaCrosse, was taken into custody by Marshal Buck yesterday. On the 5th of June last it was discovered that Wheeler had misapplied the funds of the bank, and was indicted therefor. He was arrested here, but, on his promise to appear in La Crosse Sept. 19, he was set at large. He failed to appear, and, on a warrant lately received from that suburb, was rearrested yesterday, and taken to Madison last evening.

last evening.

Charles B. O'Conor, a picture-peddler, whose antics have several times caused the police trouble, was yesterday again arrested upon the same old charge. Fannie Purcell, of No. 530 Fulton street, and others in the same vicinity, complain that O'Conor swindled them out of several sums of money while pretending to sell them pictures. When he revisited the neighborhood yesterday, the ladies noticed him, and, after a long chase, officer Delamater succeeded in capturing him. Justice Morrison awarded him a \$100 fine, in default of which he went out to the House of Correction.

There were before Justice Kauffman rester-

to the House of Correction.

There were before Justice Kauffman yesterday the following: David Martin and John Roach for the burgiary of Ald. Schaffner's residence on Larrabee street, \$500 each to the Criminal Court; Alexander Tiffany and Thomas Daley for the burgiary of \$100 worth of clothing from Louis Edsell's tailor shop, \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court; George Maloney, alias Summers and Smith, for trying to rope in a Granger was fined \$20 and \$10 additional for resisting an officer; William C. Snyder, tug-man, for dumping distillery swill in the lake was fined \$25 for the violation.

The Coroner vesterday held an inquest incore.

fined \$25 for the violation.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon James Doody, who was stabbed last Monday evening at the Palmer House stables by Matthew C. O'Brien. The evidence was given by Charles Moore, of No. 20 Pratt street, Charles Blair, No. 329 State street, F. Fuller, No. 99 Fourteenth street, and C. E. Tilton, of 49 St John's place. It did not differ materially from that already published in interviews with these gentlemen. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from internal hemorrhage and peritonitis, and recommended that O'Brien be held for manslaughter to the Criminal Court and Grand Jury.

Jury.

Officer Charles Johnson, of the Chicago avenue Station, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, found an old man lying in an occupied basement at No. 38 Kinzie street in an insensible condition, caused by several cuts in the head, apparently inflicted by a hatchet which was lying beside him. The officer recognized him as an old offender, an unfortunate diseased old man named Daniel McFarland. Recently he had been a sufferer from fever and ague, and it is supposed that he committed snicide on this account. Dr. Tooker was summoned, but could do nothing for the poor fellow, and at 11:30 in the forenoon he died. He had neither friends nor home, and will be buried by the county.

John Holland was last evening locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station upon a warrant for murder procured by Patrick Carroll. Carroll states that Holland recently confessed to him his guilt in the murder of his brother Edward, a young man who accompanied Holland and Patrick McEllicott to St. Louis for the purpose of buying stock. They had a quarrel on the big bridge, and Carroll states that his brother was there murdered, and his body thrown into the river. The case appears to have some foundation, but the full evidence is not yet collected. McEllicott is now in jail upon a charge made by himself through a guilty conscience. He gave himself through a guilty conscience. He gave himself up at the Armory, and maintained his guilt so firmly that he was sent to jail. This circumstance is looked upon as an indication that his guilty conscience was more than he could bear. The prisoner firmly denies the entire charge.

"It was all about a cent which was no cent,"

"It was all about a cent which was no cent," remarked Justice Morrison, as he yesterday sent Henry Miller to the Criminal Court in \$500 bail. Miller keeps a grocery on Ashland avenue, and numbers among his customers a one-legged exsoldier named Thomas Reynolds, residing at No. 451 on the same thoroughfare. Last Monday the grocer gave one of his children a penny, which was no penny at all, but merely the relics of a shinplaster currency. Reynolds, being a crabbed little fellow, sent the child back for a good penny, and upon Miller's refusal, Reynolds himself went to the store to remonstrate with him. A row ensued, in the progress of which Miller struck Reynolds on the back of the head with a weight, felling him to the floor in a senseless condition. Reynolds sustained rather severe injuries, and

was confined to his bed for two days in consequence. A number of witnesses on both side were on hand with volumes of evidence.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. SUBURBAN.

> The latest case of burglary was at the house of Mr. H. K. Smith, on Madison avenue, yester-day afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The man effected his entrance through a side window, and, after cutting away the panel of a door with a hat cutting away the panel of a door with a hatchet, gained an entrance into the main part of the house. The neighbors all saw the queer action of the man and set out to interview him. He gave his name as John Williams, and stated that by profession he was a private policeman. He was after a man who had just go se in. After the folks were through talking to him he started off, making north on Madison avenue and then west on Fitty-second street. He was dressed in dark clothes with drab hat, and had very protruding lips. His clothes were covered with horse-hair. The house has twice before been tried, but no entrance has been effected, with horse-hair. The house has twice before been tried, but no entrance has been effected, and this time, although all the clothes were turned inside out and drawers and trunks ran-sacked, his only booty was a gold chain belong-ing to Miss Smith and \$8 in cash.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Condensed Business Directory of Many of Chicago's Leading Houses.

Below will be found a valuable list of Chicago wholesale and manufacturing houses, and country buyers would certainly find it of great value

INSURANCE.

H. S. Tiffany & Co., fire and marine insurance agents, office Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle-st.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Sprague, Warner & Co., dealers in staple and fancy groceries; factors of tobacco, cigars, and smokers' articles, Nos. 53 and 55 Michigan-av. COPPER AND SPICE MILLS.

Sprague, Warner & Griswold, proprietors of the Grocers' Coffee and Spice Mills, 152 and 153

Sprague, warner & Griswold, proprietors of the Grocers' Coffee and Spice Mills, 152 and 153 Michigan-av.

Phænix Mills, Knowles, Cloyes & Co., jobbers and wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, spices, sirups, and fancy groceries, 31 River-st. CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE.

Abram French & Co., importers of china, glass, and earthenware, lamps, and kerosene fixtures, Nos. 101 and 108 Wabash avenue.

F. & E. Jaeger, importers of crockery, china, glass, and lamp goods, No. 73 Wabash avenue.

Kent & Keith, importers crockery, china, and glassware, lamps and kerosene goods, Nos. 79 and 81 Wabash avenue.

S. B. Parkhurst, importer and jobber, crockery, glassware, looking-glasses; 33 Wabash-av.

JEWELEY.

Giles, Bro. & Co., manufacturing jewelers, Nos. 206 and 268 Wabash avenue.

C. D. Peacock, jewelry, 98 State street, corner Washington, opposite Field, Leiter & Co,'s. Sonnenschein & Treulich, importers and jobbers of watches and jewelry, 176 Madison-st.

John B. Mayo & Co., jewelers, 169 and 171 State street (Palmer House).

IRON, STEEL, AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

State street (Palmer House).

IRON, BTEEL, AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

S. D. Kimbark, heavy hardware, iron, steel, nails, wagon and carriage materials, Nos. 80, 82, nd 84 Michigan avenue.

Rhodes & Bradley, iron merchants and manufacturers of pig-iron, rails, sheet and galvanized iron, boiler plate, flues, rivets, etc., Nos. 40 and 42 Dearborn street.

IRON BEDSTEAD.

Chicago Iron Bedstead, No. 49 North Wells-st.
IRON BOILERS AND FOUNDRY.
F. C. Wells, machine-shop and foundry. Engines made aspecialty. No. 116 South Clinton-st.

gines made aspecialty. No. 116 South Clinton-st.

MILLINERY.

Gage Brothers & Co., importers and jobbers of millinery and straw goods, notions, and faney goods, Wabash ayenue and Madison street.

D. B. Fisk & Co., importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers in millinery and straw and faney goods, Wabash-av. and Washington-st. Walsh & Hutchinson, wholesale millinery, straw goods, and notions, 160 and 162 Wabash-av. Daly, Henrotin & Co., wholesale millinery and flower manufacturers, 144 Wabash avenue. Hagedon, Oliver & Boyle, wholesale dealers in millinery and straw goods, 141 Wabash-av.

LEAD-PIPE AND SHEET-LEAD.

E. W. Blatchford & Co., manufacturers of lead-pipe, sheet, bar, and pig lead, and shot, No. 70 North Clinton street.

SHOT.
Chicago Shot-Tower Company, manufacturers of standard, drop, and buck shot, 70 N. Clinton.
WHITE LEAD AND OILS.
Chicago White-Lead & Oil Company, corner Green and Fulton, manufacturers of white lead, zinc, cottage colors, putty, and linseed-oil.
DRY GOODS.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., jobbers of dry goods and general merchandise, 227 Wabash-av. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., wholesale dry

goods, Madison and Franklin streets.
CARPETS.
R. J. Dauphiney & Co., wholesale carpets and oil-cloths, No. 183 East Madison street.

N. Sherwood & Co., importers, 39 Wabashav. J. M. Quinn & Co., importers, jobbers in teas, New York, and Nos. 8 and 10 Dearborn street.

New York, and Nos. 8 and 10 Dearborn street.

BLANS-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers, blankbook manufacturers, printers, No. 84 Lake-st.
Skeen & Stuart, stationers, blank-book manufacturers, no. 77 Madison street.

PUMPS, WROUGHT-IRON PIPE, ETC.
H. W. Austin & Co., pumps, wrought-iron pipe, bells, corn-shellers, lard-prosses, cidermills, feed-cutters, 192 and 194 Lake street.

Feldhouse, Dutcher & Belden, manufacturers of wrought-iron pipe for gas, steam, and water fittings, brass goods; also, a full stock iron pumps made by Bignall Manufacturing Company, Medina, N. Y. Corner Canal and Monroe.

RUBBER.

Hallock, Holmes & Co., manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of leather beiting, hose, etc., 174 Randolph street.

GLASS AND BOTTLES.

E. E. Sage, window-glass, bottles, and corks, demijohns, jugs, and flasks. Manufacturers of ornamental glass, 174 and 176 Randolph street. ornamental glass, 174 and 170 Kandolph street.
CONPECTIONERY.
Brooks & Neemes, manufacturing confectioners, 28, 30, 32, and 34 Michigan avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., Nos. 38 and 40 Lake-st.

Pianos and officers, Nos. 38 and 40 Lage-5t.
Pianos and officers, Nos. 38 and 40 Lage-5t.
W. W. Kimball, pianos, organs, corner State
and Adams streets.
Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, organs, and musical merchandise, corner of State and Monroe.
Story & Camp, 211 State street.

Colby & Wirts, 217 and 219 State street. Holton & Hildreth, furniture, wholesale and retail, Nos. 225 and 227 State street. Waldron, Niblock & Co., dealers in coal, office No. 102 Washington street.
C. H. Dyer & Co., coal, No. 73 Washington

Watson Coal & Mining Company, miners and dealers in Gartshenie and Brazil block coal. No. 101 Washington street; Nos. 192 and 194 East Twelfth street; Water street. North Pier. "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE," was never more practically and faithfully car sied out than in the award by the Centennia Committee on Sewing-Machines, in giving th first premium to the justly celebrated and pop-

ular "New American" sewing-machine, manufactured at Philadelphia. Whatever "flourish of trumpets" other companies may make as to taking premiums on machines, the fact still remains that it was left

tors.

Simplicity, ease of management, and lightness of movement are three desirable qualities possessed by this machine, in such high degree as to warrant any committee in deciding in its favor.
All those contemplating purchasing should by all means buy the "New American," No. 244 Wabash avenue.

HURRAH FOR HOWE!

The Howe improved scale takes the first and only premium at the Centennial.

Dispatches from the Centennial Exposition bring the news that the Howe improved scale has won the first and only premium in the scale display. All classes of standard scales were ex-posed in the various departments in which they can by any possibility be used. The only award so far made has been in the Agricultural Deso far made has been in the Agricultural De-partment, where the Howe scale took that over all competitors, one of its chief antagonists be-ing the celebrated French scale, which took the first premium at Vienna (the Howe having no exhibit). The Howe has been stamped by a competent committee to be the beat now of-fered.

Testerday at the Exposition Dr. Price's Rose Geranium and Sweet Alyseum Tollet Water, thrown from Steele & Price's fountains, mingled together and filled the air with a novel and delightful odor. The same will be dispensed to-day. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid have a full line of Dr. Price's tollet requisites for sale.

EQUALIZATION.

Work Performed by the Much-Abused State Board.

The Annual Dose Prepared for the Several Counties.

Additions and Deductions on Personal Property, Lands, and Town and City Lots.

Cook County Comes in for the Lion's Share as Usual.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 29.—The following is he statement per cent of additions to and deductions from the assessed value of the various classes of property in the State, other than railroad property, as revised, readjusted, and adopted by the State Board of Equalization: Personal Property.

Per cent to be added.

Monroe. Montgen Moultrie 4 Putnam 6 Richland ... 23 Rock Island 16 Sangamon 28 Schuyler .

5 Shelby ... Stark 9 St. Clair. 21 Stephenson 28 Tazewell...

LANDS. ent to be added.

4 Pike.... 9 Pulaski ... 4 Putnam ... Richland ... Rock Island

53 Kankakee 6 Monroe.... 6 Moultrie...

Alexander. 6 Monitrie...
16 Ogle...
16 Peoria...
20 Pike
9 Pulaski...
13 Randolph...
39 Richland...
2 Rock įsland
6 Saline...
15 Sangamon...
28 Schuyler...
22 Shelby... CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29.—At the request of the Government, Prof. Daniel Wilson has submitted a minutely-detailed report on the supposed remains of Tecumseh. It occupies tw columns, and states that the bones do not be-long to one skeleton, are partly those of a fe-male, and cannot possibly have been recovered from the original place of interment. He ex-presses the opinion that a deposit of bones was purposely made by the Indians to deceive and prevent further search. Nor does it seem to him improbable that the chart of the old Shaw-nee Ockawandah was a device of the same kind, for the whole circumstances attendant on the interment of Tecumseh seem to him inconsist-ent with a probability of his having been buried

ent with a probability of his having been buried near the spot where he fell.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Considerable activity has characterized the lumber market for the past week, large sales having been effected both for the Eastern and Southern markets. In shipping culls the stock of Ottawa is low, and the demand much in excess of the supply. There are inquiries already for more than can be produced by the combined capacity of the Chaudiere mills this season. Prices have in consequence advanced from 50 cents to \$1 per 1,000 feet, with prospects of a still greater advance. The only drawback now is the difficulty in getting sufficient craft to handle the lumber. All available Canadian and American boats are engaged in the service, and freights have advanced from 50 to 75 cents.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Torowro, Sept. 29.—Pressure is being brought to bear upon defendants in the copyright case of Smiles vs. Beford Bros. to appeal against the recent judgment of Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot. Beford Bros. have issued a circular to the book trade stating that it is not in their interest to appeal, but that they will do so if necessary funds can be raised. Considerable financial support has already been promised, and the matter will without doubt not be allowed to rest. Suit was brought to test the validity of the Canadian copyright law, and if the Vice-Chancellor's opinion be sound, it is impossible for the Canadian Parliament to make the alightest change in the law, and an English

author need not republish or register in Canada to retain his copyright.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—The Nation, a weekly newspaper, started in this city to advocate the separation of Canada from Great Britain, closed its career to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Sept. 29.—Mr. A. Spiers, of this place, has received from a business man in England an offer to invest from \$100,000 to \$500,000 in the business of exporting cattle and horses from Canada to England.

ERKENBECKER'S STARCH. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29.—The Centennial awards are announced, and in the department to which the starch exhibits were con-

ment to which the starch exhibits were con-signed Andrew Erkenbecker, of Cincinnati, O., receives the diploma of honor and medal of merit for his St. Bernard Pure Starch, refined Pearl Starch, Wheaton starch, pulverized corn-starch, Gloss Sateena, and Cornene. The award is the highest which it was in the power of the Commission to conand Cornene. The award is the highest which it was in the power of the Commission to confer, and will be accompanied by a certificate of distinction. The judges and the Commission unanimously concurred in their decision, and Erkenbecker triumphs at Philadelphia in 1876, as he did at Vienna in 1878. The best manufacturers in America and foreign countries entered for competition, and the Erkenbecker starch was accorded the victory. Visitors at the Centennial indorse the action of the judges of the Commission. See the official reports.

BROUGHT INTO LINE—LA CROSSE, WIS. Commencing on Monday, Oct. 2, 1876, and nightly thereafter, the Chicago & Northwestern nightly thereafter, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will carry passengers from Chicago to La Crosse over its own line, and thus place La Crosse upon the same footing as other stations on this great road. This new route is the shortest railway line from Chicago to La Crosse. Tickets, palace drawing-room and sleeping-car berths and full information can be procured at the ticket office, No. 62 Clark street, in the Shermar House.

The La Crosse train will leave Chicago at 9: 15 p. m., and arrive at La Crosse at 10:30 next morning.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents forthe Standard organ and Steck plano. Quality guaranteed. 156 State street.

ANOTHER AWARD FOR CHICAGO Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

The only award granted to trusses, a medal and diploma to the Common-Sense Trues, manufactured by Bartlett, Butman & Parker, Chicago. The very highest award the Centennial Commission could

PIANOS TO RENT. Splendid upright and square pianos at rates to suit the times. Second-hand square pianos for sale at unprecedentedly low prices. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

MARVELOUS BEYOND PRECEDENT s the effect of Sozodont upon the who of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy. the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance. DEATHS.

HALLEN-Anna Sophia. Funeral from No. 180 Cottage Grove-av., Sunday, Oct. 1, at 1 p. m.
BARRETT—Sept. 29, Charles Barrett, aged 71 Funeral services will be held at No. 436 Wabash-iv., at 3:30 p. m. to-day. Remains will be taken

to Cleveland.

M'LAIN—Sept. 28, Frankie A., daughter of George and Ann McLain, aged 4 years.

Funeral at No. 101 North LaSalle-st., by carriages to Calvary at 1 p. m. to-day.

Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy. WADE-In this city Sept. 29, Green ged 45 years.
Funeral from residence, No. 745 Carroll-av., sunday, Oct. 1, at 1 p. m.

E Augusta (Me.) and Boston papers please

PHELAN-Sept. 29, Hannah, wife of William PHELAN-Sept. 25, Hannah, wife of Phelan, of cancer.
Funeral from No. 102 Gurley-st., to Calvary Cemetery, Sunday, Oct. 1.
MINITER-Catherine Miniter, daughter of Michael and Norah Miniter, aged 3 years.
Funeral Sept. 30 at 11:30 a. nr. from No. 67 Henry-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. FIRST WARD BATTALION.

FIRST WARD BATTALION.

[Order No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST-WARD BATTALION,—Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Mer: All officers and men belonging to this command are ordered to assemble at their respective headquarters on Saturday evening, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock sharp, and, after being uniformed and armed, proceed at once to the lake shore just north of the Exposition Building, for company and battalion drill and inspection.

After inspection, there will be a short purade in our own ward.

Major Commanding.

F. T. MAGRUDER, Adjutant. THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Third Ward Republican Club will tender William Aldrich, candidate for Congress in the First District, a public reception this evening at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. C. H. Ham, E. T. Sumwait, R. M. Dorman, and others will address the meeting. The ladies are especially invited. Ushers will be in attendance to seat the audience. Meeting whether will be in attendance to seat the audience. Meet begin at 7:30.

The regular weekly meeting of Company F, Hayes and Wheeler Guards, Fifth Precinct of the Sixth Ward, will be held this evening at J. J. Weber's, corner Twenty-second and Oakley streets. Good speakers will be in attendance. All are invited.

CAPT. J. WYAND.

NINTH WARD MINUTE-MEN-All members of Company A. Ninth Ward Minute-Men, are earnestly requested to meet this evening at 7:30 o clock sharp, at their Armory, Globe Hall, Desplaines street. Business of importance will come before the meeting. There will also be a drill and parade after the meeting. The rolls will be open for the names of good men only.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS

TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club at their hall, 202 West Lake street, this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Able speakers will be present and address the meeting on the political issues of the day. The Continental Glee Club will favor the meeting with some of their new campaign songs. Every Republican of the ward is earnestly requested to attend and bring his Democratic friends. TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward will meet at Benz's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. L. L. Mills, R. E. Hoyt, and J. W. Bennett will ad-dress the meeting. All Republicans are invited. POURTEENTE WARD REPUBLICANS. A Republican meeting will be held at Wendel's Hall, 1161 Milwaukee avenue, to-night at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: L. L. Mills, Avery Moore, Louis Haas, George R. Davis, and J. L. Campbell.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. FIFTEENTH WARD REFUBLICANS.
The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club will hold a
meeting this evening at Folz's Hall, corner of Larrabee street and North avenue. Finance Committee will report. The Hon. L. Brentano, next Congressman from the Third Congressional District,
will address the meeting; also Messrs. L. L. Mills,
J. L. Allen, and others.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The regular meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club will be held in their hall this evening at 8 p. m., corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street. Good speakers and business.

EUPEON

gia, headache, a burn or a bruise procure a bottle of Eupeon. It will give instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all druggists. FULLER & FULLER, Agents, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st., Chicago.

FEMAL Beauty and Development of the Figure, embraci Etiquette, the Art of Pleasing, and elegant Mak up. De La Banta's Book for Ladies. Also, 'Tollet Secrets; over 200. Send for list and p ticulars. DE LA BANTA, Box 359, Chicago

AND FISTULA positively cured without knife, ligature or caustic. A cure warranted or NO PAY. Patients from the country can be treated and return home on the same day. Drs. Mitchell, Phillips & Co., 167 Madison, Chicago. HAIR GOODS.

ART SALE. THE

ARTISTS'

SALE! CLOSES

To-Night,

AT THEIR GALLERY.

212 WABASH-AV. AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO.

68 and 70 Wahash-a On Saturday, Sept. 30, at 9 1-2 a.m. 10 crates W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rocking am Ware, Masses Imported Vases, Mantel Seta ham Ware, Seases Imported Vases, Mantel Sets, Toilet Sets, etc.
At 10 o'clock, a Large Stock of New and Second-Hand Household Furniture. Bedsteads, Bureaus, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Stoves, Carpets, etc.
Also, Parior Sets, Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Book, Cases, Wardrobes, Show-Cases, Parior-Deaks, Office-Desks, Floor Oil-Cloths, Walnut Chairs and Rockers. At 11 o'clock, Buggles, Carriages an Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT OUR NEXT

Tuesday, Oct. 3, 9:30 A. M. In addition to a general and well assorted line of

DRY OOODS Clothing, Cloths, Hats, Caps,

Underwear, Cutlery, Mittens, Gloves, Oil Cloths, Umbrellas. Repellants, Blankets, Nubias. Scarfs.

Notions, Etc., Whips, We shall offer a manufacturer's consignment of Hostery—13 cases, Misses and Ladies' sizes, Winter Goods, perfect; sale positive. Wool Hats—10 cases, assorted styles; sale peremptory. Finnels—A well assorted ine, comprising Union and All-Wool Goods in choice styles and colors. Shawis—The irrst offering of the season; a well selected stock, consigned expressly for this sale. Alpacas—The largest stock ever offered at auction in this city. These importations are to be found in no other house in the West. Felt Skrizs—We shall offer at this sale the most complete line of the year. Suspenders—1,000 dozen, covering all sizes; a very estrable line. We are the only consignees for these goods in Chicago. Pearl Buttons—1,000 gross. Pocker Knives—An invoice of fine goods. Ribbons—Gros grain, 500 pieces, the choicest and most fashionable shades. We shall offer a manufacturer's consignment of

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. CARPETS—An invoice of full Double-Chain Wool Goods, warranted yard and yard ailke throughout. Fifty rolls lngrain Carpets, newest designs. GORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

With one of the finest Auction Sales we have ever

WE OPEN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

This will comprise large lines of goods from the Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Cook, Parior and Office Stoves, Table Cutlery, Crockery, and Classware, Pianes, and Parior Organs, SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 30. at 9:30 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabsah-av. Tuesday Morning. Oct. 3, at 10 O'clock, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will offer at their sales

California Wines and Brandy,

just received from San Francisco, consisting of Hock, Ricaling. Port Angelica, Sherry, and Brandy. These wines are of the best grade, put up in packages to suit druggista, retailers, and for family use. Wednesday Morning Oct. 4, at 9:30 O'clock, White Granite, Yellow, and C. C. Wares, Glassware, Lamps, Chim-

neys, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Etc. Also at II O'clock, THURSDAY MORNING. Oct. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, Wm. A. Butters & Co. will offer at their salesrooms, 118 and 130 Wabash-av., the usual full lines of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Woolens, Blankets. All-Wool Cardigans, Quilts, Germantown Spreads, Shirtis and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Hata, Men's and Boys' Clothing, /Ladies' Cloaks, Embroideries, Boots, Shoes, and Furs. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. Large and attractive auction sale of 2,500 CASES BOOTS and SHOES.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 3, at 9:30 O'clock We will offer in this sale special bargains-fresh Fall Goods from the best manufacturers. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st. Will be sold this a. m., at 10 o'clock, Par-lor and Chamber Sets, Library, Dining-Room, and Office Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Chairs, Tables, etc., etc. Also a large lot of second-hand Furniture, the contents of a 16-room house. We shall also sell a large lot of very superior white all-wool Blankets very little used.

At the four-story marble front residence, No. 1079 Wabash-av., elegant sale of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, On Monday Morning, Oct. 2, at 10 O'clock.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

Cost \$5,000 to furnish. In use less than one year.
Of the Weber Company make.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers,
662 West Lake-st. By HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer. Office, 108 Fifth-av. AUCTION SALE of FIRST-CLASS SHOWCASES IN No. 7 South Clark-st. Thursday, Oct. 5, ac 10 a.m., will be sold the Stock of Metal and Wood Show-ases, all of Mr. Terhune's make. Also a line of Showase Frames.

By E. W. WESTFALL & CO. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE, this day at 10 a. m.
115 NORTH CLARK-ST.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confections, Chicago.

MRS. SWIS

The Reception Emperor at

A Multitude of Spe Very Little E

Downfall of the Statu Being of Plaster into Fili

Decorative Gateways, Vases-The I

Special Correspondence LEIPZIG, Saxony, Sep. Emperor has been to see Leipzig, and to review the objects are accomplished evening. I suppose the to King and Emperor, bu pointed in its manifestati
The city had appropris

been busy for weeks. The victory of Sedan was on the was a double call for flags was a bountiful displ waste no gunpowder here ing about crackers; so it ALL QUIET ON Thousands of people co en masse; but, during t

was less shouting than A over a very ordinary stum; ly surprised at this; for, concert, they are far more over Peschka Leutner gave their farewell peri years' engagement, than o pearance of his Imperial h The procession passed f a long, narrow street, w sidewalks were packed w leads into the Konig square,—where there building, and on the procession were stands, in have been seated over 1,00 sands more crowded are ons, droschkys, and any tion to see all the dense o street. It was a favorite because it commanded a

which the Emperor was t sound save the ringing o above the roar of converse ocean-waves of people wh ocean-waves of people wh
was watching the crowd,
hear the approach herald
suddenly and silently, fou
rode past, abreast; then e
riage; then another. The
shout, a waving of kerchi
THAT WAS THE
and with him the King o
some open phaeton, with a
'The Emperor touched hi
ment of the cheer and wa
in gorgeous uniforms. ment of the cheer and wain gorgeous uniforms, plumes. The Emperor's gold; and he was all abla Crown-Prince followed; b sided, and was renewed on Von Moltke turned the co cession was less than two The entrance to the str Emperor passed from the bered by one of the four ted in honor of the occas proaced it, a band struck King." Our position com the largest mass of peop passed on the route, and a heralded by any shout of only that one faint cheer.

only that one faint cheer a and no further demonstra-entire length. He arrived at 4 o'clock, s swayed in the streets, an was packed, all except the palace and the park, which the police. There seemed that he would come out of that he would come out of that he would come out of dark.

Next day he reviewed th
men, on a field about eigh
A gateway had been but
entered the parade-groun
drawn-up in long lines as
and, when he came throug
one half-respectable cheer

one half-respectable cheer the bands began to play. men touched their caps; b men touched their caps; b
THERE WAS NO MC
The Emperor and the K
two beralds preceded the
officers rode after in b
among them, the Crown
and Kingdom, Von Moltk
supply of minor Princes.
a handsome phaeton, dr
horses, with a postillion,
riders in drab liveries. F horses, with a postillion, riders in drab liveries, r Crown-Princess of Saxon, cushions, elegantly dresse tance, to give time and s Queen swept past, gorgeo ton drawn by four horses and four outriders, all in and not a soldier said B been deaf and dumb, they more quiet. A German I very fine, said they touc Queen; but I saw no salu Stands had been erect of people were seate crowded the outskirts of shals and Generals, Prigalioped past with wavin shais and tenerais, fri galloped past with wavh ing uniforms, and not a dense mass of people. A was carried past by one no one seemed to notic lady friend said that a

lady friend said that a tributed, asking the peop UNTIL A SIGNAI from the Royal tribune. If the Saxon people counct care specially to w which Royalty kept bot when required, and ti threatened rain, we came ing, and were thus fortuthe drenching rain which their way home.

I man any otten to say to their way home.

A man rorgotten to say to ment of cavalry, to we bears some special relatic approached the Royal statook position at the head the regiment came very but, if this was what the effort discouraged them, again. So also when the cavalry regiment came us it particular recognition, another cheer, and the peas much interested as we blown off and caught event of the day, in tribune," was the blowing that it was not recovered est was, that each person seat and a glass of beer a along.

In other words, the pec

In other words, the pecthe exhibition as a SOMETHING THET HE but no one forgot himsels by any excess of loyalty. It was almost a surfel where so much Royalty I for hours, and sit down Hotel de Prusse, in the refirst met his defeated his plan of retreat, which day, by the premature I across this miscrable ii look at it now, it seems i have interposed so fatally to cause the death or cabut this it did, and yet half as broad and deep a Madison street.

Napoleon's bust still it on which he sketched his anxiety, in October, 1811 with the exception of a ments, which do not chan necessary repairs, stands just as it had stood for a it is American headquart safely housed under its reboding storm burst upor looked from an upper wia park and the roof of the gittering colossal figure porched on high to welco wind struck "Peace,"
AND SENT HEE CRASHIN where the hollowness owere fully exposed by plaster-of-Paris bone in h

CLOSES

Night, THEIR GALLERY.

WABASH-AV. UCTION SALES. P. GORE & CO.

v. Sept. 30, at 9 1-2 a.m.

d Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, and Chairs, Stoves, Carpets, etc. (Sets. Chamber Sets., Marbie-Top.) Bedsteads and Bureaus, Bookbes, Show-Cases, Parior-Desks, toor Cil-Cloths, Walnut Chairs and Cicck, Buggles, Carriages and GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR NEXT

y, Oct. 3, 9:30 A. M. Y OOODS

Cloths, Caps, wear, Cutlery, Mittens. oil Cloths, Umbrellas. Blankets, Scarfs.

Notions, Etc., Misses and Ladies' sizes, Winter positive. Wool Hats-10 cases, a

Oct 4, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO., A. BUTTERS & CO.

A CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE. EHOLD GOODS. Hirrors, Paintings. rior and Office Stoves, Hery, Crockery, and Glassware, ad Parior Organs,

torning, Sept. 30. at 9:30 o'clock, at esrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

Morning. Oct. 3, at 10 O'clock, ERS & CO. will offer at their sales

ia Wines and Brandy,

Morning Oct. 4, at 9:30 O'clock, TERS & CO. will offer at their salesranite, Yellow, and C. C.

Glassware, Lamps, Chim-Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Iso at II O'clock, linnesota Spring Wheat Flour, for accor.
ay concern,
ay Concern,
and Harness.

MORNING. Oct. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, Wm. Co. will offer at their salesrooms, 118 and v., the usual full lines of ssimeres, Woolens, Blankets, odigans, Quilts, Germantown Spreads, awers, Hosiery, Gloves, Hata, Men's and L. Ladies' Cloaks, Embrodderies, Boots,

P. McNAMARA & CO., bash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

attractive auction sale of ASES BOOTS and SHOES

Morning, Oct. 3, at 9:30 O'clock

offer in this sale special bargains, ods from the best manufacturers.

JAS. F. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs. MOOREHOUSE & CO. ers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

namber Sets, Library, Dining-Office Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, hairs, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, des, etc., etc. Also a large lot of d Furniture, the contents of a use. We shall also sell a large superior white all-wool Blankets

L. F. HODGES & CO. -story marble front residence, No.

SEHOLD GOODS, Morning, Oct. 2, at 10 O'clock. furnish. In use less than one year. Company make. F. HODGES & CO., Austloneers, 602 West Lake-st.

HIRAM BRUSH, tioneer. Office, 108 Fifth-av.

ALE of FIRST-CLASS SHOWCASES Clark st. Thursday, Oct. 5, at 10 a-du the Stock of Metal and Wood Show-Terhune's make. Also a line of Show-

W. WESTFALL & CO. ORTGAGE SALE, this day at 10 a. m. ORTH CLARK-ST. ture, marble-top and plain. Saturday 30 will sell large stock of Mirrors and

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. I the and upward at 25, 40, 60c per fb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

MRS. SWISSHELM.

The Reception of the German Emperor at Leipzig. A Multitude of Spectators, Who Evince

Downfall of the Statue of Peace, Which, Being of Plaster, Is Smashed into Flinders.

Very Little Enthusiasm.

Decorative Gateways, Colonnades, and Vases-The Illumination.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEIPZIG, Saxony, Sept. 7.—The stanch old Emperor has been to see his loyal subjects of Leipzig, and to review the Saxon army. Both objects are accomplished, and he leaves this evening. I suppose there is no reasonable ground for doubt of the loyalty of the people to King and Emperor, but I was greatly disap-

pointed in its manifestation.

The city had appropriated 100,000 marks to inating, and workmen had been busy for weeks. The anniversary of the victory of Sedan was on the 2d inst., and there was a double call for flags and rejoicing. There was a bountiful display of bunting, but they waste no gunpowder here, and boys know noth-

waste no gunpowder here, and boys know nothing about erackers; so it was

ALL QUIET ON THE ELSTER.

Thousands of people came from a distance to see the Emperor, and the citizens turned out en masse; but, during the entire visit, there was less shouting than Americans would have over a very ordinary stump-speech. I was greatly surprised at this; for, in the opera, or at a concert, they are far more demonstrative than we; and they were ten times more enthusiastic gave their farewell performance after a six years' engagement, than over this, the first ap-pearance of his Imperial Majesty.

The procession passed from the depot through a long, narrow street, where the windows and sidewalks were packed with people. This street leads into the Konig Platz,—a large, open square,—where there was a new circus building, and on the side facing the procession were stands, in which there must ave been seated over 1,000 people, while thousands more crowded around, perched on wagsands more crowded around, perched on wagons, droschkys, and any other available elevation to see all the dense crowd which lined the
firest. It was a favorite point of observation,
because it commanded a view of the street up
which the Emperor was to come. There was no
sound save the ringing of bells, heard faintly
above the roar of conversation amid the surging
ocean-waves of people who filled the Platz. I
was watching the crowd, expecting to see and
hear the approach heralded from afar, when hear the approach heralded from afar, when, suddenly and silently, four men on horseback rede past, abreast; then came a two-horse carriage; then another. There was a general, faint shout, a waving of kerchiefs,-for

shout, a waving of kewchiefs,—for

THAT WAS THE EMPEROR,
and with him the King of Saxony, in a handsome open phaeton, with a driver in drab livery.
The Emperor touched his hat in acknowledgtent of the cheer and waving. Both men were
gorgeous uniforms, helmets, and snowy
plumes. The Emperor's coat was green and
gold; and he was all ablaze with glitter. The
Crown-Prince followed; but the cheering subsided, and was renewed only for an instant when
Von Moltke turned the corner. The whole procession was less than two dozen carriages.

The entrance to the street through which the
Emperor, passed from the Platz had been incumbered by one of the four triumphal arches erected in honor of the occasion, and, as he approaced it, a band struck up "God Save the
King." Our position commanded a full view of
the largest mass of people through which he
passed on the route, and his approach was unheralded by any shout of welcome. There was
only that one faint cheer as he entered the Platz,
and no further demonstration as he passed its
entire length.

He arrived at 4 O'clock, and until 10 the crowd

entire length.

He arrived at 4 o'clock, and until 10 the crowd was packed, all except the street between the palace and the park, which was kept clear by the police. There seemed to be an expectation that he would come out on the veranda; but he did not show himself, and the palace was kept

that he would come out on the veranda; but he did not show himself, and the palace was kept dark.

Next day he reviewed the Saxon army, 40,000 men. on a field about eight miles from the city. A gateway had been built, through which he entered the parade-ground. The men were drawn-up in long lines as far as eye could see; and, when he came through the gate, there was one half-respectable cheer along the line, and the bands began to play. As he rode along, the men touched their caps; but

THERE WAS NO MORE CHERRING.

The Emperor and the King rode together, and two beralds preceded them. About a hundred officers rode after in helter-skelter fashion; among them, the Crown-Prince of the Empire and kingdom, Von Moltke, and quite a liberal supply of minor Princes. After they had passed, a handsome phaeton, drawn by two fine bay horses, with a postillion, driver, and two outriders in drab liveries, rolled along, with the Crown-Princess of Saxony leaning back on the cushions, elegantly dressed. At a suitable distance, to give time and space to take notes, the Queen swept past, gorgeously attired, in a phaeton drawn by four horses, with two postillions and four outriders, all in the Royal drab livery; and not a soidler said Hurrah! If they had been deaf and dumb, they could not have been more quiet. A German lady, who thought it all very fine, said they touched their caps to the Queen; but I saw no salute of any kind.

Stands had been erected, in which thousands of people were seated. Thousands more crowded the outskirts of the field. Field-Marshals and Generals, Princes and potentates, galloped past with waving plumes and glittering uniforms, and not a shout arose from that dense mass of people. An old, torn battie-flag was carried past by one of the regiments, and no one seemed to notice it. Our all-glorious lady friend said that a circular had been distributed, asking the people not to cheer.

UNTIL A SIGNAL WAS GIVEN from that dense mass of heaving and the cheid in try again. So also when the "Field-Marshal's tribune

ing of her gilded robes all into very small fragments. Fortunately, the storm had driven the people from the Platz; so that, when this piece of hollow mockery, this image of plaster and gilt which Leipzig had set up, met her fate, no one was hurt; and, if they are careful to gather up and grind the fragments, they can make another "Peace" just as good as she, and the cost of gilding will be a trifle.

The people shake their heads and feel that this sudden come-down of their Peace is a bad sign; but, if they had attached any special significance to the emblem, they should have made it solid, if the material had been no more than good brick-clay; then they should have baked her well, and set her on a substantial brick or stone foundation, on something near a level with the heads of the people.

A plaster Peace, all emptmess inside and all gilt outside, perched on the circular top of a wooden tower that looks like a factory-chimney treked out in blue-and-gold, and overlooking the tops of the tail houses around it, was too much like the Royalty to which it did honor, to stand a good, sturdy blast.

By way of decoration, the city built

FOUR GATEWATS,
all alike, through two of which the Frances.

By way of decoration, the city built

FOUR GATEWAYS,
all alike, through two of which the Emperor
passed, on his way to the Palace. The other
two are to the right and left of the Theatre,
across the broad street which runs through the
Platz between it and the Museum. Each represents a section of "a high and lofty wall,"
some eighteen or twenty feet thick, with three
openings. They serve to obstruct the passage,
and are as good a representation of the "grand,
gloomy, and peculiar" of old feudal times as
could be gotten-up with pine scantling, rough
boards, and plaster.

The scantling and boards do duty for background or wall, while the plaster makes Corinthian columns rivaling in magnificence anything ever had in Corinth, but colored to represent the Tennessee marble supports of the

resent the Tennessee marble supports of the old Hall of Representatives in Washington.

Perched aloft are vases, in which there were fires that contributed great volumes of smoke to the illumination; but this was all the light furnished by the triumphal arches. They also have a liberal supply of gilded plaster statuary.

have a liberal supply of guided plaster statuary.

The approach to both of those through which the Royal cortege passed is through rows of white poles wound spirally with wreaths of oak-leaves, green-and-white being the Saxon colors; but the form made them resemble barber-poles, and I could not but wonder whether their Majesties were going to be shaved or were advertising their business.

ANOTHER QUEER DECORATION

ANOTHER QUEER DECORATION was a semi-circular colonnade, extending quite across the Platz, on each side of the Museum, and facing the Theatre, as if the Museum stretched out arms to embrace the Royal guest; but, alas! all that was within its embrace was but, alas! but, alas! all that was within its embrace was
the two tall wooden towers, holding aloft their
hollow emblems of Peace and War, and a colossal feminine figure, quite destitute of all bowels
of compassion or stomach for wholesome meat,
and which had not yet had her head put on
when I last saw her, although her limbs were
plentifully displayed through plaster robes of
gilded drapery.

The Corinthian columns of the colonnade were
constructed of telegraph-poles meased in place

The Corinthian columns of the colonnade were constructed of telegraph-poles meased in plaster, which casing was made in semi-circular sections about three feet long, and was quite easily setup around the poles, and plastered into unity. When I saw a hundred men at work one Sabbath afternoon constructing this gimerack for the delectation of his Most Gracious Christian Majesty, who always says his prayers before he goes to bed, I thought they wanted to produce a scenic effect in the illumination. I had been informed that their Majesties were to attend the Theatre on the 6th, and, at the close of the performance, step out on 'the balcony, attend the Theatre on the 6th, and, at the close of the performance, step out on the balcony, when the entire Platz was to be a blaze of light; and this double row of white columns, encircling the tall, blue-and-gold towers, with the gilded figures, all well lighted, would make a dazzling display. But, lo and behold! they colored all the columns, one-third the length from the base, a dirty red, and the other two-thirds a tawny-brown, put one row of lights around the cornice, some dim Chinese lanterns inside, and the whole concern was invisible from the Theatre.

However, it was no matter, for

inside, and the whole concern was invisible from the Theatre.

However, it was no matter, for THE ILLUMINATION came off on the 5th, and their Majesties were not supposed to see it. The general plan of the lights was level lines,—a row on each windowsill. I noticed but four departures from the rule, and the only transparency and motto I saw was that over the entrance of the Hotel de Prusse, and the proprietor talks of emigrating to Chicago.

The people seem destitute of originality and the taculty of invention. This lack shows itself in everything. In the illumination of Washington, at the close of the War, there was more original design displayed in any one short street than in the entire City of Leipzig on this grand occasion, when they attempted so much and accomplished so little for the labor and money expended.

Show and scenic effect were the object, and certainly any American city would have made a finer expearance on helf the money and with the police. There seemed to be an expectation that he would come out on the veranda; but he did not show himself, and the palace was kept dark.

Next day he reviewed the Saxon army, 40,000 men. on a field about eight miles from the city.

while the streets were blocked with people in gala dresses, hundreds of workmen were busy getting up flags and statuary, and vases, and getting down scaffolds. Teams going for, and coming away with, long ladders, and boards and scanting, and trestles all daubed with lime and coloring matter, were forced through the surging masses of people, on foot and in every form of conveyance; and tired workmen, all smeared with plaster, and with hands full of tools, were jostled by gentlemen with no more consideration than if they had been women.

The reason of the sameness and want of readiness was the

consideration than if they had been women.

The reason of the sameness and want of readiness was the

CIRCUMSCRIBED FIELD OF LABOR.

With us, exery man and woman would have gone to work, each in his or her own way, and done something to aid the general effect; but here everything must be done by men or women who follow that kind of Dusiness. No gentleman or merchant takes off his coat and nails un an arch, or contrives and executes some device. Each one gives an order to a workman for such decorations as he may require. The gentry, even on such an occasion, do not soil their hands with manual fabor; the workman's ideas are confined to his own branch; and so their great and expensive effort was a very tame affair.

By the way, my figst informant pointed out the wrong house as the Palace. It is not above the stores, but next door, and is quite a good-sized house, but is not large enough for much company; so the Emperor alone was the guest of the king, while the Crown-Prince and Von Moltke each did honor to a wealthy private family by accepting its hospitality.

The beantiful fountain in front of the Palace was stopped, in order to make way for a square raft of rough boards, bearing a hundred or two little lamps, arranged in the form of a star. When they were all lighted, they showed the raft to great advantage; but the green goosepond was not particularly distinguishable from the green grass around it, decorated with rows of lamps bordering all the walks.

In illuminating the parks, it did not occur to the authorities to hang lights in the trees, and sprinkle them over the grass and among the sirubbery, like fire-flies. Everything was in lines, and the tens of thousands of people surged through the streets and looked on in silent wonder.

PAUSE.

PAUSE. Be the life-path high or low, Come the scasons, seasons go,— Comes the Spring-time, robed in green; Comes the Summer, blossom-crowned; Cometh Autumn, harvest-queen, And the Winter, icy-bound, In unceasing flow.

Pausing at a cooling fount,
Resting 'fore an untried mount,
Wooing strength at healing springs,
Seeking second-youth in prime,
To the past of buried things
Sweeps Life's heritage of Time,
Vanished to account.

Nature's acts have no recall— Brief the tears when noblest fall— For the Present, filled with life, Overlays the Past and Gone, And the never-ceasing strife, Calling to Earth's children, On, Filleth all in all.

Nature's acts have no recall—
Brief the tears when noblest fall—
For the Present, filled with life,
Overlays the Past and Gone,
And the never-ceasing strife,
Calling to Earth's children, On,
First met his defeated Generals and drew up
his plan of retreat, which was spoiled, next
day, by the premature blowing up of a bridge
across this miserable little River Elster. To
look at it now, it seems impossible that it could
have interposed so fatally against the French as
to cause the death or captivity of 25,000 men;
but this it did, and yet it is little more than
half as broad and deep as the Chicago River at
Madison street.

Napoleon's bust still looks down on the table
on which he sketched his plans on that night of
anxiety, in October, 1813; and the old hotel,
with the exception of some modern improvements, which do not change the appearance, and
inst as it had stood for a hundred years before.
It is American headquarters now, and we will endeavor to take you through. Here
whoked from an upper window over the trees of
a park and the roof of the Museum, at the two
colding storm burst upon the city. While we
looked from an upper window over the trees of
a park and the roof of the Museum, at the two
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colding storm burst upon the city. While we
looked from an upper window over the trees of
a park and the roof of the Museum, at the two
colding storm burst upon the city. While we
consider the channel while is now being entered.

They observe us and divine our mission, so
will and surface and war
of the tears when nobles fall—
For the Presex, and the never-cealing strife,
Calling for Earth, Hall transition, awiff n

closer, and the words, "Jump aboard, then," are heard. You do so. The crib is sliding along at the rate of five or six miles an hour, and the feeling is decidedly pleasant.

We are now rapidly approaching the first fall, which has a descent of about three feet, down which the water rushes lively, merging in a turbulent mass on the apron about twenty yards below. We are now passing under the from bridges on Bridge street, in the vicinity of which large numbers of persons are gathered, watching the cribs as they pass down. The raftsmen have shipped their sweeps, and the entire party are standing upon the upper timbers, four of which form the second tier of the crib, their weight keeping the lower ones, which are kept together by traverses, down and in their places. The crib begins to move more rapidly, the verge of the falls is reached, and the next instant down we go like a shot, amid the ereaking of the timbers and the splashing of the waters, into what appears a perfect caldron of threatening waves and foam. But instead of diving into it and being swamped, the angry waters are driven before the crib, which seems to rest for a moment upon the apron before gliding swiftly along to the next fall. Down we go, over a couple more of the falls, experiencing the same feeling as at the first, only more so if anything, as a couple of saw-logs have aided materially in shaking us up, rendering it necessary to crouch and cling to the timber upon which we are standing in order to keep our footing.

Finally the last fall is reached, which is the most sensational of the lot. For forty or fifty yards at the end of the slide the water is dark and angry looking; having attained quite a velocity, it rushes along in jagged waves, and mingles with the Ottawa in a mass of foam. The crib is moving along rapidly. In front of you is the Grand River, covered with timber, steamers, and barges; around you are immense piles of lumber. On the "homestretch" the crib slashes the water around lively, and finally it takes a plunge as it leaves

THE HOME.

AUNT LUCY'S SCRAP-BAG. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—When I last wrote to

The Home" we were waiting for a "highlyrecommended girl," a "perfect treasure." Everything was in "apple-pie" order, and we were "resting on our oars," when we heard that the "reliable" had gone to another place, and not even given us notice.

After the surprise and exclamations (such as "How provoking!" "Would you have believed it?") were over, we (that is mother and daughters) held a consultation,—we always do upon important subjects,—and this is the proposition offered by the trio, "Let us try a few weeks without any girl," have a woman to wash, and see how nicely we will get along, and how much we will save in a servant's wages, board, gas, and waste. Of course mother agrees, and

gas, and waste. Of course mother agrees, and we are rather enjoying the experiment.

Edna's week closed Saturday night. Everything all right. Parker House rolls three times; have had them twice a week for two years. We, too, think they are splendid. I sent the recipe to "The Home" in one of our first numbers. Edna and Carrie made marble cake; Carrie made the light, Edna the dark, and placed it in the pans together—a spoonful of one upon the other. It is very pretty when cut. Here is the recipe:

Marble Cake, light: White sugar, one and a half cups; butter, half cup; sweet milk, half cup; flour, two cups and a half; whites of four eggs; two teaspoons of baking powder; flavor with lemon or almonds. Dark part: Brown sugar, one cup; molasses, half-cup; butter, half-cup; sweet milk, half cup; yolks of four eggs; two caps. and a half of flour; two teaspoons of baking-powder; mix in separate pans; flavor with/spices.

eggs; two caps, and a half of flour; two teaspoons of baking-powder; mix in separate pans; flavor with spices.

"O. M. W." writes as if I had given a recipe for pickies. She is mistaken; 'I did not. In regard te our yeast, she made dry yeast, which is very good; mine was liquid.

"Betsey's note?" '`o'k me back to long ago, when I, too, "rocked oaby to sleep "and read, one of the pleasantest pages of motherhood.

"Lillie W."—Do not try to do as your husband's mother did; it will be "Love's labor lost." I guess everybody's husband had a mother. They seem to forget the many years of experience these mothers had, and to you it must come day by day; but if you, too, have a "baby to rock to sleep," remember, in after years, somebody will wish to know how "husband's" mother cooked, and you will be the mother then. It only takes time and patience, with experience.

then. It only takes time and patience, with experience.

"Allegra," now about the fried chicken. This is one way, and, if you do not learn of a better way, try it. Cut your chicken to pieces according to the size; if very young, just in half; if good size, divide at the joints; see that it is thoroughly cleaned. Wipe it with a clean bit of muslin; I keep such things hemmed for the purpose. Beat up two eggs, have a plate of flour, dip each piece first in the flour, then in the egg, season with salt and pepper, here pour lard hissing hot in your skillet, put your chicken in; when brown on one side turn it, brown the other, place upon the platter, mix a tablespoon of flour smoothly into a cup of sweet milk, pour into the fat, stir, boil a few minutes, pour it over the chicken, and I guess anybody's husband will think it pretty good. I fry yeal cutlets the same way too. fry veal cutlets the same way too.

AUNT LUCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—If "Mary" will have the patience to read as long as I can write, I will give her my pickle recipe, and when I tell her that in twenty years I have never lost a jar of cucumber pickles, she will think my plan worth trying. I must begin from the garden out, in

order to make the recipe complete.

Always cut cucumbers from the vine with scissors, allowing a half-inch of stem on each cucumber. Avoid rubbing the prickly coat off, and never wash them. Handle as carefully as if they were eggs. This is the first and great secret towards preserving them. Have ready in a clean half-barrel or beer-keg effection of the cover of the chemilon question. Just imagine, if you can one noble Roman, while wrapping his togation of the cover in the following manner. See that if the girth the ways you will be able to fit intelly; cut a square hole about the size of a half-brick in the top of the cover. After 'the keg is filled with brine nearly and the cover is intelled in and pulled up tight by taking hold in the centre at the opening much; over a reaching the control of the cover is the control of the cover in the centre at the opening much; over any time will be above the cover of the cover in the centre at the opening much; over any time will soon soak that off and it will be above the cover. Of course a plate and stone is kept over the opening in the cover, and that is what softens the cumbers, but with my plan the seum never touches them at all, for before adding fresh ones I addit of a dark that is what softens the cumbers, but with my plan the seum never touches them at all, for before adding fresh ones I addit of a dark that is what softens the cumbers, but with my plan the seum never touches them at all, for before adding fresh ones I addit of a dark that is what softens the cumbers, but with my plan the seum never touches them at all, for before adding fresh ones I addit of a dark that is what softens the cumbers, but with a strength of the control of the contro brine, made with rain-water and salt, strong

recipe I have given to a number of friends, and it never falls to do its duty.

I forgot to state that I keep green peppers ready for seasoning pickles by pricking with a fork, and covering with cold vinegar and kept in air-tight jars, a little vinegar being added daily until the peppers refuse to absorb any more. I have some kept in this way three years old, and in preparing my pickles I use the sharp vinegar to cook in as far as it will go. Respectfully, Mrs. W. S. G.

PREPARING PLANTS FOR WINTER.

PREPARING PLANTS FOR WINTER.
To the Editor of The Tribums.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 26.—I find in the Home
Department a request for information about
preparing plants for winter. I do not profess
to know "all about potting and pruning," but
having had some experience in growing window
plants may, perhaps, give some hints that. Itl
be useful to those who have not. Plants that
have been blooming in the garden all summer
can hardly be expected to blossom in the house
all winter without some rest; hence, I prefer to
bed out my plants in the spring and start new have been blooming in the garden all summer can hardly be expected to blossom in the house all winter without some rest; hence, I prefer to bed out my plants in the spring, and start new ones from cuttings or seed for the next winter. If taken from the ground most things require to be closely cut back, and must be well accustomed to the change before taken into the house. A very successful forist stated that he always potten his plants in the time of new moon in September. Not having as much faith in the influences of the moon upon vegetation as some people, I should not hesitate to do it at any favorable time. Rainy weather would be best, but if sunny and warm, they must be carefully shaded, and not allowed to wiit at all. If plants are to be obtained from cuttings, they should be started not later than the lat of August, that they may be well rooted and growing before taken in. I have everything that I intend to keep in the house well established in pots early in September, pinching off the buds from those that incline to blossom too early, thus keeping them from expending the energies I wish them to reserve. As soon as the frosty nights come, take them into a room where no fire is kept, where I give them all the sun and air possible until freezing weather makes it necessary to close windows and keep fires. Whenever the temperature will admit, I open a window to give them fresh air, and as often as practicable either set them out in a warm shower or remove to some place where I can give them abath from my sprinkler,—if they can be sprinkled where they stand so much the better. For two years I have practiced sprinkling them with a small clothes broom just before going to bed every night, and have not been troubled with aphis or green fly since adopting that plan.

Beyonias are very well suited to the warm, dry atmosphere that is found in most sitting-rooms, and there is such a great variety of kinds and all of them so beautiful in leaf and flower that they alone would make a fine collection. I have succeeded v

fire, and more than once shed tears in the morning over my frozen pets; but I do not know of anything that would induce me to be without them, and I have generally had very good success. If anything I have written should be of any assistance to any contributor to the Home I shall feel amply repaid, and quite willing to tell anything more that I know about the cultivation of flowers. I might have said something about the kind of soil and pots to use, but am hoping some one who is better informed will tell us about that.

To the Editor of The Tribens.

JEVERSON, Wis., Sept. 26.—As I find it somewhat confusing to address all the contributors of "the Home" at once, I will select one from the number, and that one Allegro, because I too "wish we could discuss something else besides what we eat, drink, and wear." I believe I will take amusements or

because I too "wish we could discuss something else besides what we cat, drink, and wear." I believe I will take amusements or entertainments for my subject. In the first place, then, I think that one of the best ways to make his enjoyable is to take quite a variety of publications, which perhaps many can afford to do, who think they can not, by denying themselves something that they would be just as well off without if they only thought so, and perhaps better.

I have been making a drawn rug to take to our County Fair, and this is the most amusing thing of all,—to see how very unlike the flowers upon it are to real ones. At another time I shall take for a pattern some figure from a carpet, or wall-paper perhaps, and not try to initate flowers. I took a piece of sacking one yard and five inches long and 28 inches wide, and sewed it into a frame. Then I marked out my flowers upon it with red chalk, and then cut my rags into narrow strips and hooked them up with a little fron hook. I made the ground-work of black rags because I thought the flowers would show better. I also made a border to the rug. It took the second premium at the fair, and so I conclude that the Committee of that department were amused with it too.

There are some things in my last letter which I wish to speak of in this. If you ever make any yeast by my recipe be particular to scald the flour so thoroughly that it will thicken up. If the pint of hop-water does not do it, set the dish in a kettle of boiling water long erough for that purpose, stirring it all the time. I told you about my bake-pans in my last. In this I wish to say that, about ten or fifteen minutes before the loaves are done, I take them out of the pans, turn them (the pans) over, and put the loaves on top to finish them off.

Please say to "Betsey" that when my husband read her letter he remarked that good bread-making covered a multitude of sins. When asked what would cover a multitude of men's sins he replied, "Leaving off the use of tobacco."

We laughed heartly over Mrs. N

exposing so much surface to the heat of the exposing so much surface to the heat of the even half the beans are hard, if not burned, and the rest very white. No Eastern, or at least New England, housekeeper of my acquaintance would think beans cooked in that

and the rest very white. No Esstern, or at least New England, housekeeper of my acquaintance would think beans cooked in that manner fit to eat.

In the first place, you need an earthen or stone jar,—I understand that regular Boston, or Down-East bean-pots, are now to be had in Chicago, but I could not find one when I came to the city difteen years ago, so provided myself with a small stone jar, narrow at the top, which has done good service. Now to the method of oreparing the beans:

Wash; then, par-boil half-an-hour, then bake all day or night. As to the seasoning it is much a matter of taste. Some like them with a good deal of fat, and into a pot that would hold a quart of beans would put half-a-pound of pork (sait), cutting through the rind as if to slice, then laying it at the top, so that the rind may become nicely brown. Then some add a tablespoonful of molasses. We do not believe much in pork, so only put in a very thin slice of it, adding a little sait and omitting the sweetening.

But the main point, after all, is the baking. In Boston, as your husband will teil you, they are baked in a brick oven all night. We do not have these here, but in winter we run our cookstove day and night, and have our beans and brown-bread come on to the table steaming hot for breakfast, for all that I can see, as good as if baked in a brick oven. But the heat must not be fierce, but moderate and steady.

Now I often read in "The Home" where some one says: "I have seen no receipt for such a thing as good as mine," and that is just what I have thought when I read brown-bread receipts. A Boston man wants a loaf of brown bread with his beans, and the receipt I have was used by my grandmothers on both sides, and all their children and grandchildren to this day use the same: One quart of rye-meal (not flour), two quarts of corn-meal, two-thirds of a cup of molasses, into which beat a teaspoonful of soda, add a teaspoonful of set, and mix quite soft with boiling water, and bake and bake.

This recipe make a loaf that fills my br

THE YANKEE DISH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARLINGTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—I am a real Yankee, born and bred near Boston, within twenty miles, and perhaps "Lillie W." and some others may like my way of baking beans, for it is the two New Furgled.

is the true New England way.

Pick over and wash a quart of good white beans. Soak them over night in cold water enough to stand two inches on top of the beans. In the morning put them in fresh cold water in a kettle on the back of the stove and let them in a kettle on the back of the stove and let them parboil. I drain them out of that water when they are cooked enough for the skins to break by blowing them. After draining put them in a bean-pot, one of the old-fashioned New England kind is the best, but if you haven't one and can't procure one, use a tall crock about eight inches high and six inches across the opening. Such a one is almost as good as a small-necked bean-pot. After the beans are in the pot put a piece of salt pork as large as the palm of your hand or a piece of butter same size, and an even tablespoonful of salt on top of them. Cover with bolling water, and bake in a moderately-heated oven from breakfast time one morning throughout the day and evening, and leave them standing in the oven all night and they are there all ready to heat by the breakfast fire. They must be looked after once in two or three hours until the middle of the afternoon, and hot water put on them often enough to keep them moist. The last few hours they will take care of themselves, and in the morning will be as delictions a dish of baked beans as you'll ever want to eat. If necessity requires a very hot fire for other purposes, put a tin plate on top of the crock, nearly covering it. Sometimes, with the best of care, they will secont a little on top. Take the burnt ones off and the rest are all right. This is a lengthy account, but will pay if adhered to. I've a nice recipe for brown bread to eat with them. If you like my way of baking beans and want to know more, I'll tell you. Also, for johnny-cake,—that is so nice for breakfast a winter's morning. Yours, etc., W. A. S. parboil. I drain them out of that water when

poses, put a tin plate on top of the crock, nearly covering it. Sometimes, with the best of care, they will score a little on top. Take the burnt ones off and the rest are all right. This is a lengthy account, but will pay if adhered to. I've a nice recipe for brown bread to eat with them. If you like my way of baking beans and want to know more, I'll tell you. Also, for johnny-cake,—that is so nice for breakfast a winter's morning. Yours, etc., W. A. S.

ALMOND PUDDING.

ALMOND PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ADDISON, Sept. 20.—In gratitude for the many good recipes I have made use of, I would like to offer a few, in hopes that they will help some other young housekeeper like myself in a like to offer a few, in hopes that they will help some other young housekeeper like myself in a large of a moths, still there is no cessation of the "pizen sugar" question, but its purposes are all still-born if we are not directed to the place where sugar, free from the obnoxious "cold pizen," can be healthy idea, to say nothing of the wealth there is in it, for nearly a score of years, and pondered well over them, I hope no one will accuse me of have made its causes. Having the approach at the "pizen sugar" question, but its purposes are all still-born if we are not directed to the place where sugar, free from the obnoxious "cold pizen," can be healthy idea, to say nothing of the wealth there is no time. The people of different countries of ready accume, where sugar, free from the obnoxious "cold pizen," can be healthy idea, to say nothing of the wealth there is no the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the people of different countries of ready with the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the people of different countries. Churches, the above "unadulterated sweet is in it, for some enterprising grocer to advertise in The TRIBUNE the above "unadulterated sweet and abroad, and its causes. Having witnessed the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the people of different countries. Churches, the for nearly a score of years, and

like to offer a few, in hopes that they will help some other young housekeeper like myself in a country place. First in rank comes my almond pudding. Take a quarter of a pound of sweet almonds, scald, remove the akins, and pound as fine as ever you can in a mortar. Then put in your stirring-dish the yolks of four eggs, with a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, and beat well for a few moments. Then put in the almonds, and stir all three. When the bubbles rise, put in the well-beaten wnites of the eggs, with the grated rind of a lemon and some or the juice. After smearing the pudding-lish, grate the finest possible bread crumbs around it before putting in the pudding just a very little bread, and bake in a pretty hot oven. If the top gets too brown, lay a piece of paper over it, but do not remove the pudding. To be eaten with lemon sauce, made by putting in an earthen pot, not tin, the juice of a nice soft lemon, some water, sugar till sweet enough, and a little whole cinamnon. Let this come to a boil, and pour a little in a cup where you have the well-beaten volks of two eggs, with the eye "of the egg removed, and when you have the cup filled with the boiling sunce (be sure and attr with one hand of the pot, see, on the stove. If thid my heart in a nest of roses, the will confer a great favor on the list week to leave out,—the first or the last,—site will confer a great favor on the fill my heart in a nest of roses, the little and a time in the cup till full), pour back in the pot, see, on the stove. It hid my heart in a nest of roses, the fill my heart in a nest of roses, the little and a time in the cup till full), pour back in the pot, see, on the stove of sundry valuation of the stomach, honomal disordered condition of the stomach, recall in a most see was the stomach and pound as fine a paper to a sundry valuation of the stomach recall in a methan pound and an apparatus in Cuba. The molasses was susceptible to the effects of improper dictetic habits in direct proportion to the devented in a mutable respo sweet almonds, scald, remove the skins, and pound as fine as ever you can in a mortar. Then put in your stirring-dish the yolks of four eggs, with a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, and beat well for a few moments. Then put in the almonds, and stir all three. When the bubbles rise, put in the well-beaten wnites of the eggs, with the grated rind of a lemon and some of the juice. After smearing the pudding-dish, grate the finest possible bread crumbs around it before putting in the pudding just a very little bread, and bake in a pretty hot oven. If the top gets too brown, lay a piece of paper over it, but do not remove the pudding.

To be eaten with lemon sauce, made by putting in an earthen pot, not tin, the juice of a nice soft lemon, some water, sugar till sweet enough, and a little whole cinnamon. Let this come to a boil, and pour a little in a cup where you have the well-beaten volks of two eggs, with the "eye" of the egg removed, and when you have the cup filled with the boiling sauce (be sure and stir with one hand while pouring a little at a time in the cup till full), pour back in the pot, set on the stove, and let it come to a boil again, stirring all the while; then remove immediately and put in your sauce-dish to get cold. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff with powdered sugar and put right on top of the sauce. Do not pour the sauce over the pudding till idst ready to eat it, and some one please tell me how they like it. If this meets with favor, I will give a few more recipes; also, will some one kindly give me some plain sauce recipes, as one cannot always get a lemon, or such articles in a small place. Respectfully,

VEAL LOAF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 26.—I am much indebted to the "Home" columns of The Tribune. The exellent "Beef Loaf" recipes of last week suggest that some of your correspondents may be able to tell me exactly how to prepare "Veal

The "Veal Loaf" I have in mind purports to be an English dish,—looks as if hard-boiled eggs had been sliced and placed in a dish; then veal which has been boiled and afterward well shred

Chicago woman), of Boston? Could she have heard Dr. Safford-Blake's delightful explanators heard Dr. Safford-Blake's delightful explanatory lecture; seen, tried, or adopted and worn the garments, as I have done, she would feel a new lease of life, and realize the boon of advanced bealth, comfort, neatness, and cleanliness. I can assure "Mrs. H. H." and her "friend" that those ladies who wear the chemiloon are possessed of the usual amount of "backbone," mental, intellectual, and moral, as well as physical, fand that no amount of ridicule can make them "give it up," especially as it does not interfere with, but adds to the ease of dressing as elegantly and stylishly as one can afford. So much for the chemiloon this time, and more if desired.

much for the chemiloon this time, and more if desired.

I am so glad to read "Allegra's" and "Mrs. J. C. L.'s" letters, and think as they do in regard to making our homes bright and attractive with the many pretty and graceful articles tasteful fingers can easily fashion at slight expense. And the books we might read, the studies we might take up, to strengthen our heasts and minds, if we could only save a little time each day from cooking, and eating, and useless hemming, and tucking, and ruffling. I have many of your correspondents to thank for their excellent recipes.

SHEPPARD.

DANGEROUS PRESERVES.

DANGEROUS PRESERVES.

To the Reiter of The Tribune.

New York, Sept. 25.—Under the caption of "Poisoned Sugar" Mr. L. Rossiter in The Tribune makes the statement that the "canned fruits" are packed with bi-sulphate of lime to save sugar. This information will be new to every packer of fruits in cans throughout the country. There are hundreds of them, and not one of them uses it or could be induced to use it. Bi-sulphate of lime is not nor can not be used as a substitute for sugar; it has no saccharine properties; it will not even neutralize the used as a substitute for sugar; it has no saccharine properties; it will not even neutralize the acid of fruits. On the contrary, it would add somewhat to their acid, and render the use of more sugar necessary. It would not be useful as a preservative, as the rarefying of the air and the expulsion of the oxygen from the can by the hot bath is at once the mode and the only effectual means of preserving fruits in a fresh state with their natural flawor. Combinations of sulphur and lime have been experimented with for twenty years past, as a means to preserve fruits in barrels, kegs, and glass, without sugar. These preparations have been put on the market as preserving powders, and probably no sane person has ever bought them twice. All attempts to preserve with them have proved unprofitable and impracticable. The public should not be needlessly alarmed by false statements founded upon hearsay and misconception. Hence these few lines.

BEEF LOAF. for planning our window-gardens for the winter. The woods mus in searched for mosses, the bright bitter sweet, the airy wild clematis, leaves and ferns pressed for the Christmas adornings, ivies may be started behind pictures, bulbs and slips arranged for winter blooming. I have tried many of the recipes, "Mary's"

I have tried many of the recipes, "Mary's" grape jelly, "C. M. W.'s" sponge-cake, and many others. Will some one give me a recipe for breakfast-rolls?

For "Mary's" benefit, I will give my recipe for Franch pickles: One colander of sliced green tomatoes, one quart sliced onlons, one colander of cucumbers pared and sliced, two good handfuls of sait. Let all stand over night; then drain through sleve, and scald one-half cup celery-seed, half-ounce allspice, one teacup white mustard-seed, one tablespoon black pepper, one pound brown sugar, two tablespoons mustard, one gallon vinegar, poured over hot.

tablespoons mustard, one games tablespoons mustard, one games ed over hot.

My recipe for beef loaf is three and one-half pounds of round steak chopped fine, one cup rolled crackers, two eggs, one cup milk, one teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon salt, piece of butter size of an egg. Bake three and one-half X. Y. Z. PURE SUGAR.

PURE SUGAR.
To the Essier of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Sept. 28.—Whenever I find myself in a "slough of ignorance," I naturally seek relief through your neverfailing, ever-open columns of wisdom. Days have multiplied to weeks, and weeks to months, still there is no cessation of the "pizen sugar" question, but its purposes are all stillborn if we are not directed to the place where sugar, free from the obnoxious "cold pizen," can be obtained. Would it not be a healthy idea, to say nothing of the wealth there is in it, for some enterprising grocer to advertise in The Tribune the above "unadulterated sweet fact?" We have had "cold pizen" enough to give us

I hid my heart in a nest of roses,
Out of the sun's way, hidden apart;
In a softer bed than the soft white snow's is,
Under the roses I hid my heart.
Why would it sleep not? why should it start,
When never a leaf of the rose-tree stirred?
What made Sleep flutter his wings and part?
Only the song of a secret bird.

Lie still, I said, for the wind's wing closes,
And mild leaves muffle the keen sun's dart;
Lie still, for the wind on the warm sea dozes,
And the wind is unquieter yet than thou art.
Doth a thought in thee still as a thorn's won
smart?

Does the fang still fret thee of hope deferred?
What bids the lids of thy sleep dispart?
Only the song of a secret bird.

The green land's name that a charm incloses,
It never was writ in the traveler's chart,
And, sweet as the fruit on its tree that grows is,
It never was sold in the merchant's mart.
The swallows of dreams through its dim fields
dart. dart,
And sleep's are the tunes in its tree-tops heard;
No hound's note wakens the wild-wood hart,
Only the song of a secret bird.

ENVOL.

In the world of dreams I have chosen my part,
To sleep for a season and hear no word
Of true love's truth or of light love's art,
Only the song of a secret bird.

—Algernon Charles Swinburne in Belgravis.

be an English dish.—looks as if hard-boiled eggs had been sliced and placed in a dish; then veal which has been boiled and afterward well shred or cut fine is put in the dish; over this the liquor in which the veal was boiled, skimmed and properly seasoned, is poured. When cool, it can be turned from the dish as from a mold, and served in slices like head-cheese.

The principal ingredients of "Chicken Olio," according to my experience, seem to be cold chicken and blanched celery cut fine, and mixed with salad oil. I do not know the proportions; would be glad to learn.

I have never seen a recipe for "Chipped Beer on Toast," or "Chipped Beer with Milk and Eggs," prenared like codish. I think its good breakfast dish. Dried-beef is "handy to have in the houze" when other things fail. I should like to compare notes with someoby.

B. S. R.

A FRIEND OF THE CHEMILOON.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Carno, Ill.. Sept. 25.—Although dwelling far away in the 'supposed) darkness of Egypt I and an interested and appreciative reader of The Tribuse.

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THE HORNET'S NEST.

The Wrath which Mrs. Swisshelm Has Stirred Up.

The Leipzig Goose-Pond---Her Views on the Temperance Question.

THE GOOSE-POND.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Jams Grey Seize Maim, Lainsig—MADAN: Having read your correspondence in The Chicago Tribuxe of the 37th inst. concerning the police regulations in a German city, and of a municipal "goose-pond, one would naturally suppose that German' must be a terrible land to live in, especially the City of Leipzig, not at all comparable, I suppose, with a small city on this Continent; a least you seem to have been in a terrible fix Traveling Americans in Europe have always behaved so nicely, so modestly, and so honestly, and earned such an excellent reputation there, as well as here before they started, that it seems quite out of reason that city ordinances should not be suspended on their account. To tell the City Fathers that you are Mrs. Swisshelm, from Uncle Sam's dominions, should have brought them on their knees and made the old Emperor Wilhelm tremble; they ought to have scented the goose-pond with eau de vie, paid your postage, and removed your ignorance about the German language by giving you a perfect linguist as teacher instead of the one you employed yourself. Having omitted all this, certainly they are to blame, and I advise you to leave the cursed country without delay.

It seems so very entertaining and so it place for a female to look out for the goose-pads, and see, too, that they are all in order and that the revenue from them goes to its proper place, that I quite admire the idea of letting the world know something about them. The recording of important events now going on in Europe, calling the attention of the whole civilized world, would be dry reading if we did not occasionally get a stimulant from you telling us something about goose-ponds, postage-stampe, and how a German philosopher from Leipzig would behave if he was scaled up in a glass case and dropped into the Bosphorus or the deepest part of the Atlantic. Your knowledge, I must confess, is marvelous, and should command the esteem it is peculiarly deserving of. It must, however, in some degree be consolin THE GOOSE-POND.

peror first, but as he is going to live (according to your statement) on the second floor above some undignified shopkeeper's establishment, and perhaps have no other feed than what he gets from the restaurant next door to him. It hink you ought to show some healthy contempt by letting him call on you first; beside, he mightwnot know how to treat a lady of your quality.

Anticipating many more opportunities to admire and answer your excellent letters, I have for the present only one proposal, viz., to get a somewhat different subject in your next. Respectfully yours, Gust. Fred Bergholtz.

ANCE.

To the Estion of The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Swisshelm's views of the Temperance movement in the country, as expressed in to-day's TRIBUNE, are truly painful to read. It has all been a mistake,—worse than useless! Positively prenicious our tence has been! After a life spent in the glor cause, she goes over to the enemy. No more may we hope from her in behalf of Temperance, for she says: "I preach no sermons on the use of intoxicating beverages, but try my best to take my beer and be thankful." Where will it take my beer and be thankful." Where will a end? Would she not do well to imitate Paul when he says, "But I keep under my body and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should

be a castaway"!

But to the issue: inte

riety.

Every one knows that the Anglo-Saxons surpass all other people in the promotion of Christianity, civilization, progress, drunkenness, and temperance-reform. They have need of the last named. God pity America when the Temperance-crusade is abandoned.

G. B. S.

PRETTY NEAR RIGHT.

PRETTY NEAR RIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

JEFFERSON, Wis., Sept. 22.—I forsee that, you will be favored with many letters of protest against the sentiments of Mrs. Swisshelm upon the Temperance question, as expressed in her recent letter from Leipsig. Still, I think the lady is about half right—wholly right in thinking that she overestimsted the good she was doing at the time she signed so many total-abstinence pledges,—pledges which, it appears, she has now broken, as, no doubt, nin.ty-nine one-hundredth of those who signed with her have also done. Indeed, it was in itself absurd to thing that they would ever do any different; and decidedry absurd to think that any body which was organized on so narrow a basis as total abstinence from certain drinks, could ever hold together for any great length of time, or accomplish any great lasting good.

But, when the lady says that she sees no one drunk in Germany, she may convey a wrong impression; for, although it may be strictly true, it is also no doubt true that she has seen many people who have not gone to bed sober a single night for years, and who are suffering in "mind, body, and "estate," from excessive drinking.

The lady is also wrong in thinking that the girls she has in charge will attain to the condition of health of the German girls simply by drinking beer; for, if their habits are those of the average American young lady, all the heer in German girls, without drinking any bees at all.

It is not desirable that American womer should do as the German women do, in wheeling heavy barrows through the streets, or climbing steep hill-sides with baskets of manure on their backs for the enrichment of the vines; but, until the American woman is brought up to some kind of steady and moderately active labor, and to some kind of respect for the body which nature gives her, she cannot reasonably hope to keep her health by drinking beer. C.

Along about 10 o'clock in the morning he comes up with apples and pears, and as he puts his basket on a chair and wipes his young forehead he remarks: "Four for five cents, and blast them stairs!"—Delroit Free Press.

SUGARS. PURE SUGARS.

THE BALTIMORE STEAM SUBAR REFINERY.

Then coppled Shandard Pure Sugars for the pass furty-dro years.

Then producer may pot up in harrois and half berrois, containing for prounds.

If your Green dans not have been and basility goals;

order them direct from the

WOODS, WEEKS & Co.,

Bugar Refiners, No. 2 Wabsais-uv, Chicago

Other up Stalin.

he Mongolian Invasion Pacific Coast.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Chinese Now in That Section. How the Coolles Look When They

Land upon Our Shores,

And the Manner in Which They Are Taken under the Care of the Six

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—During the years 873, '4, '5, and up to April of '76, our Celestial dessings fell thick and fast; and the arrival of blue-buttomed 'Mandarin to declare California Nineteenth Province (for "Thirteen Provinces," nentioned in my first letter, read "Eighteen") ras looked upon as a matter of much likelihood. Then the malcontents who are to be found in he best-regulated communities—including, I uspect, even that of Chicago—began to raise iderly Henry; called the influx of the mild-mannered Chicagoan. m.

ing the years '71 and '72 there was an-ehronic "Chinese scare," and a corre-ing decrease of immigration; but, as may a from the returns of the three following be seen from the returns of the three following years, the subsidence was only temporary. So, too, the present falling-off is due to the present excitement in the matter, and Messre. the Six Companies are quietly awaiting the death, or enther suspended animation, of a fuss. For they shrewdly know that, though Senatorial and Congressional Committees may meet and investigate, and though lengthy newspaper-sorrespondence on the subject may be entered into, nothing can be done until the nation's delegates sit again. By that time our inoculated brethren may have risen to an extra 10,000; for we have our spring imports and fall apports. Seventenths of the Chinese come in the first season of the year; for,

In the spring, young Ah Jin's fancy Brightly burns with thoughts of trade-dollars.

They return in great numbers during the fall, to be back in time to enjoy the New-lear's festivities. As the usual period of their exile is from five to seven years, it will perhaps strike

one hundred and rifft thousand, settered throughout the other States, 33,000 of these two in San Francisco. The women number wer 2,500, of whom not more than 90 can be set down as virtuous. Latterly half-tickets have been freely saud; their holders, added to a numerous tan Francisco breed, would number 2,000 chiliren, nearly all of whom are to be found on the itreets of this city. All California housekeepirs make use of the class-name "China boy;" und, although Sir Quibbler might reasonably ake exception to the noun made adjective, firs. Housekeeper is only half wrong,—a fact as which she can reat with glory. With the lew, though powerful, exceptions of the merchants, brokers, physicians, priests, and Company potentiaries, all the new Chinese male immigrants are boys, ranging from 12 to 20 years of age. Of the 152,000 men, women, and children, calculated to be on the Pacific Coast,—which extends from the borders of British Columbia to those of Mexico,—fully 105,000 are to be found in this State.

The Coolie, on his arrival in port, is

Antifing but an Enchantism object; yet the best idea may be obtained of the sort of animal he is then, by following and noting him from the steerage to the cellar. As soon as the steamer touches dock, the Inspectors of the various Companies clamber on board, generally accompanied by an elderly female party or two, with an umbrelia in one hand, a slik pockethanderchief in the other, and a wicked old smile on a wicked old face. The Coolies are gathered together as bloc, very dazed and sheeplike. The Inspector calls out the name of the consignment is grouped according to the number and name of the consignment is grouped according to the number and name of the consignment. Here, you would imagine, lies an excellent opportunity for fixing a little deeper interest in John on the Companies rhan they are wont to profess. Put the idea into a charge, and you are immediately met by the plausible explanation that the Companies are all named after certain districts around and near Canton; and

oner formidable castacle to intelligent white Labou that ever any young country fostered. Mean-while, wagon-load after wagon-load has been emptied down the cellar set apart for their lodg-

ing; and there, where "higgledy-piggledy packed they lie," I leave them.
Meanwhile, too, our elderly female friends have not been idle. They have gathered under their protecting umbrellas the few or many young giris just arrived; and, sometimes in hacks, or, if in express wagons, then with some care asked to the scaling arrangements, they are trundled-off to the barracoon, where they are takepycharge of until let out. This part of the subject I always approach with unwillingness and leave with pleasure,—putting off the consideration of a most horrible traffic in women until a "more convenient season." O. P. QUEUE.

the Smoky City are not in so flourishing a condition as they might be. The two leading interests—iron and glass—are faring very differently under the same outward circumstances. The iron-mills generally are running, and this fall finds the trade more active than at and this fall finds the trade more active than at any time in the past two years. Competition is lively since the doing-away by the Western Association of the restrictions governing prices, and, among manufacturers here, it is "Every man for himself." A very large amount of iron is being shipped in the aggregate, but the profits are small. Prices are fully \$3 per ton less this reservity has the past but the release of trade.

this year than last; but the volume of trade, being greater, in a measure compensates for this. Chiefly where paying profits are realized is in the manufacture of specialties,—oil-well supplies, drilling tools, etc. The late rise in oil gave to this branch of the trade an impetus which has not only outlasted the brief term of excitement attendant upon the occasion, but is kept up, as it were, by the prospect of fresh discoveries of petroleum in other fields, which makes the demand for well-supplies at this season more active than it has been for years. In the general trade, by the low prices, the erection of iron buildings is encouraged, and much of the iron sold here is for that purpose.

The window-glass trade is in a discouraging state. There is a strike among the "tending boys," which keeps twenty of the twenty-one factories of the city idle, with no immediate prospect of resuming. The trouble grows out of the action of the Western Window-Glass Association, at its meeting held in August last in Chicago. The Association then resolved to pay the "tending boys" thereafter 55 per cent of the latter is \$125 a month. The boys formerly have been paid by the month,—\$67.50. The work they are expected to do requires not only skill, but care and patience,—care in gathering the molten glass for the blower in a manner that will not cause it to blister; and patience to remain at their posts, keep an eye on the melting process, when not occupied in attendance upon the blower. A careless "tending boy," consequently, has it in his power to make the most skillful blower turn out bad work; and, in such event, the loss is to the blower, and not to himself. To devise some measure which shall make it the boy's interest to be careful in his work, and his disadvantage to be the contrary, the manufacturers have been discussing in their meetings from time to time for several years. The plan adopted a the Chicago meeting is considered a most effective one, but the boyes at one organized in opposition, and at present show no signs of

VIII CAN.

Fr. Louis, Sept. 27.—The astronomers of your vicinity are unnecessarily exercising themselves about the planet "Vulcan." The recent call of

His Investiture with the Sabre of Osman.

The Procession to the Mosque of Eyoob, and the Oeremonies There.

Correspondance London Times.

THERAPIA, Sept. 8.—I went yesterday to see as much as I could see of the famous ceremony of the Sabre. That ceremony, as you have often been told, corresponds to the coronation or consecration of Western Monarchs, and is intended to confer on the Sultan the command of the land and sea forces of the Empire. Abdul Hamid II. is numbered as the thirty-fourth reigning Sovereign of the masty of Osman, the warrior chief from when the Turks take that name of Osmanlis by which they prefer to designate themselves. Osman's sword, or seimiter,—as sacred a relic as the oil vial at Rheims or the iron crown at Monza,—has followed the iter,—as sacred a relic as the oil vial at Rheims or the iron crown at Monza,—has followed the destinies of the Sulfans from Konieh, the ancient Iconium, the first stage in their career of greatness, to their subsequent seats of Government at Broussa, Adrianople, and Constantinople. There lives at Konieh an old Sheriff or Imam, the descendant of an ancient sovereign race who wa've their rights to the throne in favor of the house of Osman, just as the Dukes of Medina Coeli renounce their claims in favor of the successors of Charles V.

THE MOSQUE OF EYOOB, where this consecration is held, rises in the centre of the village of the same name, a stragcentre of the village of the same name, a strag-gling suburb of Constantinopie, near the upper end of the Golden Horn, outside the Adrianople Gate. The spot was uninhabited in ancient times, and here the garrison of the Capital of the Eastern Empire had their placed'armes, or parade ground, outside the walls, called Campo, where every new Sovereign upon his elevation was proclaimed Emperor by the soldiers. In the early incursions of the Arabs of Mahomet these conquerors repeatedly pushed, as far as Con-stantinople and laid siege to the city, and it was in one of these encounters that Eyoob or Fob, a companion-in-arms of the Prophet, and his standard-bearer lost their lives, in the year of our era 638. Seven hundred and eighty-five years later, when Mahomet II. took Constanti-nople and chose it as the seat of his Empire, he looked for the grave of the old Arab hero and aint, and, on a spot revealed to him in a dream, built a mosque of white marble, where all his successors, except those who, like Murad V., met with a premature death or deposition, re-

met with a premature death or deposition, received the

INVESTITURE OF THE SACRED SABRE.

This solemnity, without which the Sultan can scarcely be said to be legally installed or acknowledged, invariably precedes the introduction of the representatives of the foreign Powers to the Sovereign. The investiture is purely a religious and military ceremony, and only the priestly and warrfor castes of the conquering race are allowed to witness it. Eyoob Mosque is forbidden ground to the non-Mussulmans at all times, and especially on this solemn occasion, but some European Christians are said to have smuggled themselves in more than once, their curiosity making them reckless of the danger to their lives. It is a striking evidence of the little account in which quite one-half of the Ottoman subjects are held that the presence of any of them at the consecration of their Sovereign would be resented as a contamination and sacrificae.

would be resented as a contamination and sacrilege.

Public curiosity, raised by the oft-repeated amouncement of the investiture of Murad V., and baffled in the end by the lingering illness and the eventual deposition of that unfortunate Prince, might be expected to revive on the accession of his successor. Early in the morning I went down the Bosphorus in a caique with an English gentleman, and we were

THE ONIA TWO EUROPANS

privileged to await the Sultan's arrival at the landing-place of Eyoob. On the landing-place were drawn up the Sultan's halberdiers, in flaming scarlet coats, and wearing casques surmounted by enormous plumes, some of them with fan-like, feathery appendages at the back, so heavy that they could only with the greatest difficulty be balanced on the wearer's heads. The Sultan's charger, a superb Arab, more than 15 hands high, milk white, and exceedingly well broken, was being walked to and fro. Both sides of the street were lined with troops, the post of honor being assigned to the very fine men of Count Szechenyl's Fire Brigafe. Further on were cavalry and mounted zaptiehs. In the middle of the streets groups of Pashas of various ranks were swarming, passing and repassing before a dincy litle shopy where the Ministers were

ed unsteady. In Turkey, as in France or Italy, one would say

ALL THE CIANTS ENLIST FOR THE CHURCH, leaving the mere pigmies to be drafted into the army. Both of the churchmen and of the military many were old, and needed footmen at both stirrups to guard them against any untoward consequence of their horses' freaks. The man, perhaps, who elicited the greatest outburst of the laries' admiration, both by his grand costume, all white, and by his skillful hor.emanship, was the Sheik-ul-Islam, Hassan Kairoullah Ellendi. A squadron of mounted halberdiers, a kind of body-guard, preceded the Sultan, who had dofied his cloak and rode alone, his gold and jewelry glittering in the sun, his hawk-like face still grave and severe, but more composed than when he first faced the crowd—a face unmoved, a bust unbent by acknowledgment of any man's salutation, apparently with no speculation in his eyes, with no preception of the highest of his subjects, or of the mightest among the representatives of the European Powers, and no appreciation of the bare faces, the elegant toilets, or the beaming smiles which the European ladies had got up to grace his progress. There is

A PECULIARITY IN THE SULTAN'S FACE that it seems so to reflect the humor of the inner man as to make him look older or younger, according to the mood that sways him at different moments. A friend of mine who was near him on Thursday before last asserted that he could hardly have reached the 34th year which he completed on Tuesday.

After the Sultan came more halberdiers, then other troops of all arms, and Turkish ladies' carriages, pressed all round by the mob, which invaled all space like an overwhelming tide. All those people were following the Padishah to Constantinoole, where he had still to visit the Mosque of Mahomet II., and the sepulchral monument of Abdul Medjid, his father, before he was allowed to go home to Dolmabatsche. But by this time it was past 2 o'dock, and we were too dusty and hungry to trudge along in the rear of the subjects was chilled; perh

of all debased races; but it is a fact that wherever I was I heard

NO GENERAL AND POPULAR APPLAUSE
greeting the Sultan on his appearance, neither
was there anywhere so dense a crowd as I expected to see brought together out of the population of a rast Capital. This might party be
owing to the circumstance that the procession
had several miles of the town to traverse, and
was probably awaited by the multitude distributed at all points along the line of march;
but neither on the banks of the Bosphorus nor
in the thoroughfares adjoining the bridges of
the Golden Horn did I perceive any very
extraordinary concourse of persons, nor
were there very many calques on the
waters. What the people lacked in genuine
feeling; however, it made up for in uncouth
noise and unseemly behavior. Sum up all that
the worst purlicus of Naples or Madrid, London
or Dublin, can muster, and you will never make
up such a rabble for rags and dirt, for pushing
and husting and rude horseplay as the City of
the Sultan exhibits. The contrast between the
gold lace of the Sovereign, and of his priests and
soldiers, and the squalor and wrethedness of
so large a mass of the people is something appalling, and one wonders whether it at all struck
the Sultan as the most glaring fact facing him
in his triumphal march, and whether he even
dreamt that it in any manner concerned him to
inquire into the cause of the evil and to devise
the means of effecting its cure.

THE PACIFICATION OF GHENT.

Correspondence London Times.
GHENT, Sept. 10.—The last day of the fetes of GHENT, Sept. 10.—The last day of the fetes of the Pacification was the grandest as a spectacle. The crowd was enormous, and the pagears had the framework which a great show wants in thousands of enthusiastic spectators. The wealth acquired by modern industry, the pic-turesque architecture bequeathed from the Mid-dle Ages, the associations connected with the long history of the capital of East Flanders, the periousness engendered by the present state of seriousness engendered by the present state of politics, combined to produce an effect which will not soon be forgotten. Deeply-laden boats shot across the canals, Gothle windows were crowded with women and children, men stood upon the house-tops, and in the Place d'Armes carriages were drawn up three rows deep. I was offered a place upon the Oudeburg, an ancient archway and turret of the twelfth century, which once formed part of the castle founded by Baldwin Bras de Fer in 808. John o'Gaunt, the time-honored Duke of Lancaster, was born in one of the chambers of the castle. I preferred a seat in the window opposite, whence the interesting scene which occurred at the Oudeburg could be seen. The castle stands close to the fiah-market and to the Place St. Pharailde, where the heretics were burnt. Of the procession in general (which I have aircady described) I can say, as an old writer of Ghent said of another constructions of the castle stands close to the construction of the procession in general (which I have aircady described) I can say, as an old writer of Ghent said of another creater text-bergales. If was wonderful to will not soon be forgotten. Deeply-laden boats

where the control of the control of

"Going out, Ellen, are you?" said my fathe as he tightened the rein of his sturdy hill-pony.
"Well, my dear, I have to face the heat, too, and shall envy you the shade of your favorite trees beside the big tank. That Malabar headman I spoke of, who has brought over a gang of coolies from the mainland, has promised to meet me in front of the joss-house in the Nal Tantee village, to see if we can come to terms. I shall be back before tiffin-time, I hope."

And, with a kindly nod and a smile, he rode for the back before the horsekeeper, a bare-

and, with a kindly hod and a smile, he route off at a brisk trot,—his horsekeeper, a barefooted Cingalese lad, easily keeping pace with the pony, and running swift and silent, like a brown shadow, beside his master's stirrup.

brown shadow, beside his master's stirrup.

Times had changed, and for the worse, since Mr. Travers had been reckoned among the most thriving coffee-planters in Ceylon. Our once famous plantation, called Travers after the family that had possessed it fortwogenerations, was not now the source of profit that, in my grandfather's time, it had been. The rich soil,

tame in colonial households, and was aware of their babits, and of their love for certain kinds of food, and, above all, for milk. Could I but bring to that pot a supply of milk, and place it, before Oswald should awake, temptingly near to the tic-palunga, all might yet be well. And yet to desert him—poor fellow—in such torrible company, seemed cruel; yet it was for his sake, and I felt that I must go. Very slow-ly, then, lest my footsteps should disturb the aleeper, or irritate the huge reptile that kept watch beside him, I stole away, and, when at a safe distance, fiew, rather than ran, along the forest-path.

safe distance, flew, rather than ran, along the forest-path.

The nearest European dwelling was Oswald's own home. There were Cingalese buts nearer, no doubt, where dwell, some of Mr. Forster's hired men; but I should not be able to procure what I sought save from the planter's house. At another time I should not have willingly trespassed on the domains of Oswald's father; but this was no occasion for scruple or punctilistic and death, as I knew, depended on my sneed.

the poor, and running write and sinch, little abrown shadow, boatled his matter's sturrup.

Times had changed, and for the worne, since the company of the c

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RADWAY'S REMEDI

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Read
Any One Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY

RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain.

Only Pain Remedy

IN PROM ONE TO EVENTY MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuraigna, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chiliblains, and Frost Bites.

parts where the pain or anneany exacts will, is a and confort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, is a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburh, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colie, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAT'S READT RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is not a stimulant.

DR. RADWAY'S

BOURBON ILL

The School-Teach the Plants

bellion --- No Prime

Mucation in Ben Hill's five Cents a Year Bobbing the Children t

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. Massachusetts, thinks that South is education. This he is to get through the su Bourbons, in the event of the to the free-school system party in the South has not earnest supporter of free school very far distant when mistress in the South was mistress in the South was plantation. Her portment apon her arrival to see that the witchcraft of learn dangerous to the perman

The United States me ransacked, and their coursed, to prevent information among the And Mr. J. Randolph Tucket in Congress," as he boast Robert E. Lee," gave, in 1 ney-General of Virginia, and War, that a postmaster was for instance, the circulation Tribune. Education such the Northern newspapers and books was to be dreaded in g-book was no better than great old State of Virginia, dents, which the press o Tucker, in part represent

Resolved. That the Comm Colleges inquire into the expe-bill prohibiting School Comm the Commonwealth from subs-male or female, who balls from Dixon's line, unless they shal State of Virginia at least ten-tions.

This was in the days bel have the Southern State schools in the days since brief review of the official reperintendents of some of will show this. Such an in show that, while the Southauly as it meeds liberty odom to express it, the rec State administrations South successful maintenance of tem.

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Georgia is a Democratic S of Ben Hill, of Alexander I Gen. Gordon. It has not a sentative in Congress. It is folicial in its State Government of the managing politic enough votes to spare to South Carolina, and Alabovotes the border counties of ent. G. J. Orr., of that State, the following facts are take School children, white......

more than 50 conts a year No PERIMERS FOR Superintendent Orr says; of Georgia provides for a the but-adds, We are not at expeases of the three more complains that the Legislat more means. In 1873 a bill not exceeding one-tenth exchool purposes was inde school purposes was inde
Mr. Orr, in an
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WHITP-LINERS PAY SCEAURICAL TO MISSISSIPPI the Republication of the same and th

the Worst Pains in e to Twenty Minutes.

ONE HOUR ing this Advertisement Need One Suffer with Pain.

WAY'S EADY RELIEF

for Every Pain. s the First and is the Pain Remedy

ONE TO EVENTY MINUTES.

Y'S READY RELIEF WILL d Instant Ease.

m of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Mumps, Congestion of the Mumps, Congestion of the Sore Throat, Difficult athing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, up, Diphtheria, Catarrh, usa, Headache, Toothache, a, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, t, Chillblains, and Frost Bites. in of the Ready Relief to the past or opain or difficulty exists will afford ease a line half a tumbler of water will, in a face Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, it leaders, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, weis, and all internal pysentery, Colle, weis, and all internal pysentery, colleges, and always carry a bottle of RADWAY's If with them. A few drops in water will so or pains from change of water. It is not Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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RADWAY'S

BADWAY'S PILLS will free the sys-he above-named disorders. Price, 25 old by (Praggists.

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twenty-five pounds.
The mother of the Pills.
Thook the medicine about five
that time lost forty-five pounds,
and my heart is full of gratitude
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ADWAY'S lian Resolvent,

hronic Diseases, Scrofula or ry or Contagious, be it uss or Stomach, Skin or ferrea, Corrupting the litiating the Fluids. Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, necrous Affections, Syphilitio the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water ite Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Mercurial Diseases, Female, Rickets, Salt Kheum, Brondaty, Bladder, Liver Competer Bottle.

., 32 Warren-st, N. Y.

BOURBON ILLITERACY.

The School-Teacher the Terror of the Plantation.

Admention in Ben Hill's State-Twentyfive Cents a Year per Child.

Robbing the Children to Support the Rebellion---No Primers for Negroes.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, thinks that the need of the South is education.—This he assumes the South is to get through the support given by the Bourbons, in the event of their general success, to the free-school system. The Democratic party in the South has not generally been an samest supporter of free schools. The time is not very far distant when the Yankee schoolmistress in the South was the terror of the plantation. Her portmanteau was ransacked upon her arrival to see that it contained none of the witchcraft of learning, considered so dangerous to the permanency of Southern institutions.

The United States mails were likewise ransacked, and their contents seized, or burned, to prevent the spread of information among the Southern people. And Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, "Representative in Congress," as he boasted, "of the grave of Robert E. Lee," gave, in his capacity as Attorney-General of Virginia, an opinion, prior to the War, that a postmaster was justified in stopping, for instance, the circulation of the New York Troune. Education such as was contained in the Northern newspapers and in Northern schoolbooks was to be dreaded in the South. A spelling-book was no better than a rifle; a readingbooks was to be dreaded in the South. A spelling-book was no better than a rifle; a reading-book was as bad as a sword. Accordingly the great old State of Virginis, the Mother of Presidents, which the press censor, J. Randolph Tucker, in part represents in Congress, has upon the records of its Legislature this resolu-

Resolved. That the Committee on Schools and Colleges inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting School Commissioners throughout the Commonwealth from subectibing to any teacher, male or female, who halfs from north of Mason and Dixon's line, unless they shall have resided in the State of Virginia at least ten successive years previous.

BOURBON ILLITERACY.

This was in the days before the War. How have the Southern States conducted their schools in the days since the War? A very brief review of the official reports of the school superintendents of some of the Bourbon States will show this. Such an investigation will also show that, while the South needs schools as badly as it needs liberty of opinion, and freedom to express it, the report of the Bourbon State administrations South does not promise a successful maintenance of the free-school system.

Georgia is a Democratic State. It is the State of Ben Hill, of Alexander H. Stephens, and of Gen. Gordon. It has not a Republican Representative in Congress. It has not a Republican official in its State Government, and has not had for years. Its Bourbon majority is so large that the managing politicians always have enough votes to spare to "colonize" Florida, South Carolina, and Alabama with whatever votes the border counties of those States may need. From the report of State Superintendant G. J. Orr, of that State, dated Jan. 12, 1876, the following facts are taken:

There is no tax levied by the State on property for school purposes.

The total amount of fund is \$291,319. This amount gives each enrolled child 74 cents a year for its education, provided nothing is expended for salaries of officers, or for other purposes. Deducting the necessary amounts for such purposes, the amount allowed each child is not more than 50 cents a year!

NO PRIMERS FOR MERGORS

more than 50 cents a year!

Superintendent Orr says: "The School law of Georgia provides for a three-months' term," but adds, "We are not able to pay the entire expenses of the three months required," and complains that the Legislature will not provide more means. In 1875 a bill providing for a tax not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent for school purposes was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Orr, in an article to the Atlanta Constitution. In 1875, said: "I am not sanguine of immediate results, or fancy very remarkable ultimate results from the admission of the colored people to the benefits of the crown;"

But think of his astonishment to find that every "I'm bound for the White House, get out of my way! They may say what they please, I can weathe the solor. They may say what they please, I can weathe the say fee.

The had "it" with Grant and Sherman was accrowding of him out, and his Member told him that his chance was kivered upon the above of that Member just the necestary fee.

The lawyer of rascals, adviser of Rings, I've dabled hall sorie of purefled things; I've dabled hall sorie of purefled things; I've feathered my nest well to keep myself warm Now i'm a Reference; look out for Reform. Singing too rai, it in rai, it my!

They may say what they please, I can weathe the above; Hurrah for "Reform!"

The had thit" with Grant and Sherman was accrowding of him out.

They may say what they please, I can weathe the above; Hurrah for Sam Tilden! Hurrah for "Reform!"

The had bear and Sherman was accrowding of him out.

They may say what they please, I can weathe the accrowding of the was it.

They may say what they please, I can weathe the solor.

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They may say what they please, I can weathe the solor.

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The bou

the free-school system, and of paying the educators of the youth of that State four cents per day in scrip, difficult of negotiation?

CHILDREN ROBBED TO SUFFORT REDBILLION.

The State of Texas, owing to the magnificent grant of lands to, the State in early days, was in a better financial situation as regards its school fund than any other Southern State. In the year 1861 the fund arising from the sale of lands, and dedicated to school purposes, amounted to \$2,592,523. The Confederates, who struck at the life of the nation, did not hesitate to destroy their school system, and this fund was stolen by the Democrats during the War and expended in the Confederate cause. Persons now hold seats in Congress as the Representatives of Texas Bourbonism, who were the leading instruments in despoiling the school-fund of that State.

Texas became Democratic in 1872. It was natural that one of its first acts should be the enactment of laws antagonistic to a free-school system. As a consequence of three years of Democratic rule in that State, with so magnificent a fund, there are now no free/schools. The present laws of the State provide hothing for their support. No money derived from taxation is set apart for schools under the Constitution adopted by the Democrate. Under the Coke Government the schools went down. The school fund, which in part was invested as a trust fund in United States bonds, was despoiled by the forced exchange by the Democratic Administration of these United States bonds for comparatively worthless Texas State bonds. The State has been steadily running in debt since the incoming of the present Democratic Administration at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a year, and there is now a deficiency in the State Treasury of \$500,000 on the expenses of the current year.

JUDGE 12.

These are samples of the administration of the school system in a few of the States in which the Democrats have power. By their fruits ye shall know them.

CAMPAIGN LYRICS.

TO LYMAN TRUMBULL. Great statesman! your filustrious name
A grateful nation loved to hear,
Before your fair and brilliant fame
Was clouded by your false career.

You who were once the honored friend Of honest Lincoln, brave and tall,— You who, with Sumner, could defend The country in the council-hall,

And, with an able tongue and pen, Denounce Rebellion for all time, — Now, hand-in-hand, can walk with men Who said that Treason was no crime. The fabric of your honored name Is sinking into swift decay; For, in a moment, all your fame, So nobly won, is thrown away.

Is it the hurt that honor feels
At that vague aream* of bygone days,
That sets you sharling at the heels
Of those you once could proudly prai

Is it the pain of humbled pride
At failing to attain your ends.
That makes you madly step aside
And meanly turn upon your friends?

That envious lust of power here,
That men of wild ambition crave,
Will lead them through a strange career,
That ends with a dishonored grave.

Far better, with an honest fame, Within the Union ranks to tread, Than, with a lowly sense of shame, To ride with Traitors at the head.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE TANNERS.
[Dedicated to the Hon. Lyman Trumbull.]
He was Captain of the Tanners in the year of sixty-

eight,
And he put us through our facings most artistically
straight;
But the way he went for Johnson was a caution to No dust, nor mud, could frighten him; and, when the Seymour clan Came down the street with Doolittle, we whipt 'em

every man;
The Captain, like King Henri, was a fighting in the van. The 4th of March ensuing, off he went and laid his ciaims
Before Ulysses Grant, Esquire, indorsed with lots
of names:
A Consulate will do for me this time, says Captain
James.

But think of his astonishment to find that every "lout"

That had "fit" with Grant and Sherman was a-crowding of him out,
And his Member told him that his chance was kivered-up with deubt.

They come through every throughfare, by emnibus and train,
To stand by Reform and the Union!
Hurrah! shurrah! the flag we've carried through!
Hurrah! hurrah! for Hayes and Wheeler too,
For Freedom and Equality, our standardbearers true,
Forever aligned with the Union!

With "Lincoln's living hirelings," all will muste

brave. Hurran for Hayes and Wheeler, and the land they hurran for Hayes and wheeler, and the land they helped to eave:

And Union people everywhere, until they reach the grave,
Will stand by Reform and the Union.

Hurrah; hurrah, etc.

The poor, oppressed, from every clime, four millions of our own,
Sing glory to Republicans, and sing their deeds
alone;
They have redeemed a Nation, and to men have
given tone
To stand by Reform and the Union.
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

Let Tories and Secessionists, the Traitors here and there, With Tilden as their champion, go vanish in the

Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

See, from every mountain-side, through valley, field, and plain,
The Sons of Freedom moving-on to join our ranks again!

They come through every thoroughfare, by omnibus and train,
To stand by Reform and the Union!
Hurrah! hurrah! the flag we've carried through!
(Hurrah! hurrah! for Hayes and Wheeler too, For Freedom and Equality, our standard-bearers true,
Forever aligned with the Union.

BURLINGTON, Vt. WARREN GIBES.

POOR OLD SHAM.

[Air—"Old Uncle Ned."]

Oh! there was an old Scalper, and his r

On: there was an old Scalper, and his name van.

Sam.

And he lived long ago, long ago,
With old Boss Tweed, or any other man,
If he could get their greenbacks so.
Then lay down the shovel and the hoe,
Ilang up a buzzard and a crow;
For there's lots of hungry work for poor
Sam,
Getting down where the Presidents go.

Old "Shammy" J. was a cunning old fox,—
A sly old coon was he:
Way down in New York he stuffed a ballot-box,
Just as long as he could see.
Then lay down, etc.

He gobbled-up a railroad, all but the track,
And nary give it back would he;
But he pulled off his coat and let the Demmys rub
his back,
And swore it was an L. I. E.
Then lay down, etc.

He went for Uncle Sam on the income-tax,
And swore he hadn't got any tin;
But they punched him up so hard he swore he had
the wax,
And acknowledged that it looked very thin.
Then lay down, etc.

In sixty-four he said the War must stop
When the 'Demmy Rebs' began to cry;
But Grant said, Boys, we'll punch the Rebel Cope
All summer, if we don't die.
Then lay down, etc.

Then lay down, etc.

His "bar'l" of money says, Vote for me, —
But sary a vote, say I;
We'il put honest Hayes where he can see,
And we'll kick the bar'l o' money sky-high.
Then pull off your costs, boys, and roll up your
sleeves.
For Jordan am a hard road to travel;
We'il pitch in for Hayes and all his honest ways,
And laugh to see the Demmys scratch gravel.
Then lay down the shovel and the hoe,
Kill the old buzzard and the crow;
For there's no more hard work for poor old
Sham, —
He's going where the dead Demmys go.
A Hayes Man.

THI.DEN AND HIS REFORM.

[Air—' Villians and His Dinah."]
My name is Sam Tilden, a saint of the land;
My motives are noble; my record is grand;
I'm a wrinkled-up hachelor, musty and old,
With a very large fortune in bonds, stocks,
gold.

gold.
Singing too rai, li lu rai, li lu rai, li lay;
I'm bound for the White House, get out of my way!
They may say what they please, I can weather the storm;
Hurrah for Sam Tilden! Hurrah for "Reform!"

The lawyer of rascals, adviser of Rings, I've dabbled in all sorts of patrefied things; I've feathered my nest well to keep myself warm; Now i'm a Reformer; look out for Reform. Singing too ral, il lu ral, etc.

LITERATURE.

Knight's Edition of Shakspeare---The Globe Encyclopedia.

Books and Periodicals Received---An-nouncements of Publishers.

KNIGHT'S SHAKSPEARE.

KNIGHT'S SHAKSPEARE.

THE WORKS OF SHAKSPEARE. Edited by Charles Knight. With Illustrations by Cope, Lessle, Macles, E. M. Wand, W. P. Farre. H. S. Marks, and others. New York: Virtue & Yorston. Chicago: Mooney. McGrath & Smart.

This new edition of Shakspeare contains the text as revised by Knight, and all his notes and introductory articles. Its distinguishing feature is the illustrations, with which it is plentifully provided. The names of the artists who have been pressed into service in this connection afford a sufficient guarantee of an Intelligent choice of subjects, and artistic treatment of them. The engraving seems to have been intrusted to competent hands. Heavy toned and tinted paper is used in the publication; the type is large and clear; the notes are conveniently placed at the bottom of each page, while, at the close of each play, explanatory illustrations are added; and all possible pains have been taken to make the work in every respect as useful as it is ornamental. We must confess to cherishing a liking for Mr. Knight as a Shakspearean editor, although he is seldom profound or original. His conservative qualities recommend him. He appears not so anxions to advance his own fame as he is to convey information to the reader. For this reason, his edition is especially valuable to those who, making no pretensions to scholarship, desire to have at hand a compendious and accurate exposition of the text of Shakspearean scholars in this country, it may safely be said that Knight's edition is that which best deserves to become popular. The present edition is issued in parts, at 50 cents each, thirty-seven of which have already appeared. It can be obtained on application of Mooney, McGrath & Smart, No. 175 South Clark street, Chicago.

A NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

A NEW ENCYCLOP EDIA.

THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPADIA OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE. Illustrated. Vol. I.—A TO CANN'A. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

An entirely fresh work of this nature, as the editor claims in his preliminary notice, has considerable advantages over those which are hampered by the fetters of a previous issue. The temptation to retain old matter which is correct in statement of fact, but faulty in conception or treatment, is often too strong to be resisted. The Globe Encyclopædia also has an advantage over some of its rivals in respect to price,—the publishers having taken pains to fimit the work to five or six volumes, with a view to bringing it within the reach of the most modest purse. The editor of the Globe is every way competent, having previously acted as assistant-editor of Chambers' Encyclopædia. His desire and endeavor have been to exclude all superfluous elements, while, at the same time, setting forth congiscily the results of the profoundest and most comprehensive knowledge. The articles, as a rule, are very much compressed; but such subjects as Biography, Geography, History, and General Literature, are treated at length. The filustrations are of about the style and merit of those contained in Webster's Dictionary and Chambers' Encyclopædia. The first volume, which has already come to hand, is handsomely bound. The compilete set will be a valuable addition to any library. M. T. Lane & Co., No. 134 Dearborn street, Chicago, are the Western agents.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LAKESIDE LIBRARY, No. 59. LELIA; OR, THE
SIEGE OF GRENADA. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON.
Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Aldine—Part 15 (James Sutton & Co., New York). Hustrations: "Castle-Ruins at Arco," R. Petereit; "Bir John Gilbert"; "Florence"; "Bronze Doors of the Baptistery"; "The Madonna del Sacco, "Andrea del Sarto; "Venus and the Dog," Titlan; "Perscua." Benvenuto Cellini; "Mercury," Jean de Bologna; "The Wrestlers"; "The Campanile"; "The Uffigi"; "Mountain-Stream, "Homer D. Martin; "An Offer," J. R. Asiton.

Cathelie World for October. (Catholic Publication Hoase, New York). Contents: "Mivart's Lessons from Nature;" "Seville;" "Six Sunny Months;" "London Guilds and Apprentices: "The Sainte Chapelle of Paris; "Sir Thomas More;" "Sancta Sophia;" "Evening on the Sea-Shore" (poetry); "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister;" "Christina Rossetti's Poems;" "Echo to Mary" (poetry); "The Highland Exile;" "The Late Archbishop PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

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MERC 30, 1876—TWELVE PAGES.

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ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN

The Record of Mr. Burchard, of the Fifth District.

Greenbury L. Fort and Mr. Dawes---His Course in Congress.

Course in Congress.

Washingros, D. C., Sept. 22.—The people of the Fifth Congressional District have done well in renominating Horatio C. Burchard for Congress. Burchard always made his mark here. He is about 40 years of age, and is a mative of Oneida County, New York. This is a county which has been noted as the birth and residence place of many men prominent in New York and national politics. Among them are Conkling, Seymour, Scott Lord, and Ellis H. Roberts. Barchard is a man of medium stature, closely built, dark enough for a Southern man, and has a little peculiarity of speech. He has made a reputation as the most careful and painstaking student in a body which is little given to severe thought or to the habits of the cloister.

In all the long list of Congressmen in both Houses, Burchard is one of the very few who find time, or make time, for a course of reading outside of the arthous, exacting routine of public life here. He always has books about his deek, and generally hugs one under his arm as he goes home. Since the first day he entered Congress, he has been a close reader of everything that has any bearing upon political economy. The records of the Congressional Library will show that there are few books upon that subject which, at some time or other, he has not had for examination. When Burchard was a mere lad his father, seized with the Western fever, moved to Boloit, Wis., the city which has been the scene of the carrier endeavors of several well-known men, among them Horace White, Maj. Bundy, and Matt Carpenter. Burchard graduated at Hamilton College, New York, near his birth-place, one of the most celebrated educational institutions of the country. He then took up his residence in Freeport, Ill., his present home, where he studied and practiced law with Thomas J. Turner, who was a member of Congress at early as 1847.

BURCHARD AS A MERCHANT.

About ten years after Mr. Barchard settled at

FINANCE AND TRADE.

An Improvement Observable in the Loan Market.

Currency Moving into the Interior -Clearings, \$3,100,000.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active, in the Aggregate---Wheat and Barley Strong.

Corn Steady, under Immense Receipts--Provisions Firmer.

Rapidly.

FINANCIAL.

The demand for accommodations continues modrate as far as the city customers of the banks are
oncerned, and the principal and most numerous
ansactions in funncial circles are in country
aper. There is, on the whole, more business
one in discounts than was the case a week ago,
and the gradual development of business is to be
ten in the loan market. One evidence of the
etter condition of finances is the fact that the supty of chean loanable capital is about exhausted,
ands with a large surplus that have been loaning
4 and 5 per cent have now no funds to loan at
as than 6 per cent.

ss than 6 per cent.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks regular customers; to independent outside borwers special rates are made, rising from 6 per int for thirty-day paper of the best kind. Busies in paper on the street is light. Rates are as

The following were the receipts and shipments the leading articles of produce in this city duri the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday moraing, and for the corresponding the

1876. | 1875.

cars and 17,100 bu high-mixed corn, 665 cars and 69,200 bu No. 2 do, 1 car new mixed do, 130 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (934 corn); 7 cars white oats, 18 cars No. 2 do, 68 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (92 cats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 21 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do (26 rye); 18 cars No. 2 barley, 48 cars No. 3 do 14 cars

rye, 21 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do (25 rye); 18 cars No. 2 barley, 48 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars receted do (80 barley). Total (1,354 cars), 630,000 bu. Inspected ont: 5,400 bu wheat, 272,850 bu corn, 19,266 bu cats, 15,167 bu rye,

ties thereto stoutly maintain is neither a squeeze nor a corner, is a decided success, and bids fair to be ended without trouble. The premium on cash No. 2 spring over October deliveries was widened yesterday, but it was even then considerably less

3,603 bu barley.

1876. | 1875.

THE HEYWOOD FUND.

Executive Committee of the Chicago Clear-louse Association has passed a resolution for propriation of \$1,000 by the banks of Chicago fund for the family of Heywood, the bank er murdered at Northfield.

Cashier murdered at Northfield.

THE PARK NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. James L. Worth, who has been elected Presdent of the Park National Bank of New York, in blace of the late William K. Kitchen, has for many rears been Cashier of that bank. Mr. Worthwings to the position, the New York Bulletis renarks, all that experience can furnish, and is one of the most thoroughly well read, in all matters vertaining to finance and banking, bank-officers in the country. Mr. E. K. Wright, who has been aying-Teller, has been appointed Cashier, and fr. Thomas Ellis, who was Note-Teller, has been popointed Paying-Teller.

eting at Glasgow of the Economic ection of the British Association, bell, who has lived in India for

No. 2 spring over October deliveries was widered joins, its of october will be deemed cheap that they have had no intention or desire to corner the market. They say that the difference in transportation charges between now and the last of October will be deemed cheap two weeks hence. There is little doubt that with small receipts they ould have run the premium up to a higher point character. The sar on the small receipts they ould have run the premium up to a higher point character. would have settled at a much greater advance or not, is another matter.

There is no doubt that the receipts of wheat will exhibit a material jucrease within the coming week, as the weather has been more favorable to threshing. It also appears probable that the receipts of aorn will fall off; they have been quite heavy for saveral days past, the corn being attracted by the pre mium of 2½c on cash over October deliveries. A large part of that premium is expected to vanish to night, and with it will depart the extra inducement to ship corn hitherwards. Gold was 109%@110% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 91%@90% cents on the dollar ment to ship corn hitherwards.

Goldward 100% 2010 in preemback.

Greenbacks were city@Gold cents on the dollar in gold.

FORRIOW EXCHANGE.

ROUTH AND EXCHANGE.

ROUTH AND EXCHANGE.

ROUTH AND EXCHANGE.

ROUTH AND EXCHANGE.

GOLD AND EXCH

received at Chicago customs Sept. 29: F. W. Hayne, 12 octares waisky; George Armour, I case oil paintings; Potter Palmer, 34 casks wine; P. W. Hayne, 25 cases gin; C. R. Osborne & Co., 10 casks ale; C. R. Osborne & Co., 15 kilderkins ale; Gooch & Barber, 50 cases cheese; Burley & Tyrrell, 13 packages earthenware; S. R. Hanshaw, 5 barrels cod liver oil; North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, 40 tons Spiegel iron. Amount of duties collected, \$1,536.82.

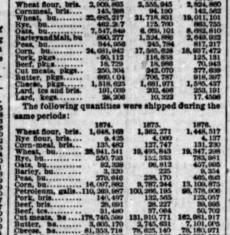
THE WHEAT CONUNDRUM.

THE WHEAT CONUNDRUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—While on come
Board of Trade Directors should appointestigate the present wheat-corner
and "post if found irregular" the part
ing a rule which they are officially bout
test. The first committee appointed to the condition of old wheat reported in sub the condition of old wheat out of condition. pers, to protect shipments, and merchants best knew its condition, sold and contract deliver, under the rule of intrinsic values, the

PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.



PROVISIONS

PROVISIONS.

HOG PROPUCTS—Were quiet, with little change in prices, though the tendency was upward, year product being quite firm. Hogs were in fair supply at unchanged quotations, and holders of preduct were firm in their views though the demand was light. The general impression seems to be that the market has been sold down about as low as it will bear; but foreign orders are slow, and pending their arrival local buyers are disposed to hold off for "signs."

Mess Pork—Was quiet, and advanced 25425c per bri, the firmest feeling being in year pork. There was a better inquiry for cash lots, it being no wabout time to stock up in the lumber regions. Sales were reported of 350 bris cash (part new) at \$16.374,316.50; 3,750 bris seller October at \$16.10 316.15; and 3,250 bris seller the year at \$14.674,414.624.

and 40 bils pigs' tongues at \$15.50. The following are the latest quotations:

Shoul—Short—Long—Short—Long—Short—Gers.—clears.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was stronger. Sales were Stone course, and some lots were wanted for shipment. Family to the lower grades were quoted scarce, the supply being small, though receipts were on the increase. Sales were reported of 600 bris winters on private sale; 1, 435 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$5, 2563-75; and 100 bris yring extras, chiefly at the following as the saking range of prices; Choice winters, \$6, 50; medium winters, \$5, 503-80.00; choice spring extras, \$5, 256-57.75; medium do, \$6, 500-65. 25; shipping extras, \$4, 500-85.00; choice patents, \$6, 506-85. 75; shipping extras, \$4, 500-85.00; choice patents, \$6, 506-85. 75; shipping extras, \$4, 500-85.00; choice patents, \$6, 506-85. 75; shipping extras, \$4, 500-85.00; choice patents, \$6, 506-86. 20; shipping extras, \$4, 500-85.00; choice patents, \$6, 506-86. 20; shipping extras, \$5, 256-86. 70; were simply \$6, 500-85. 20; shipping extras, \$5, 256-86. 70; were simply \$6, 500-85. 20; shipping extras, \$6, 506-86. 20; shipping ex

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.18.

BUTTER—The market was active and strong at the quoted prices. Stocks are kept down to the minimum, and receivers show no disposition to press sales. We repeat our list as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 270 31cc. medium to good grades. 20234c; inferiog to common. 16215c.

and it is not likely that materially lower prices will prevail. At the beginning of the week the total stock in New York, Philidelphia. Boston, and Ballimore was 88, 168 tons, against 158, 400 tons at the same time in 1878, and 108, 300 tons in 1874. Coffices remain strong, owing to the smallmest of stocks. We enote: 1879,

lasses, 456300; common marges, 456450; casals, 30632c.
Spices—Alispice, 164617c; cloves, 46645c; casals, 26628c; pepper, 1746818c; nutmegs, \$1.1043.18; Calcuits ginger, 14615c.
Soaps-True Blue, 6e; German Mottled, 64467c; White Lily, 54466c; White Rose, 54636c; Royal Savon, 54c; Savon Imperial, 54c; Golden West, 546346c;

Spices—Alspice, 1998a17c; cloves, Spices, pepper, 1796a18c; nuture, \$1.00ai.18; Calvan and the control of the c

| Section | Sect

LUMBER.

LIVE STOCK. 3,897 4,169 4,315 5,723 CATTLE-The market was fal

es are that Sa

Mo. 49. Price 18. 151 3.75 18. 151 3.75 19. 151 3.75 19. 151 3.25 19.

before; with liberal receipts, the market opened slow at 10c off on Monday on all grades, but to-day receipts became lighter, and prices got up hogoide higher, and the peak reliable higher high

common grades were neglected; but a Detter Teening prevailed at the close of the market; good, 90 to 100 ha. \$4.7565.25; good, 80 to 85hs, \$4.2564.50; fair, 75 to 80 ha, \$3.7564.20.

DAILY REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 29.—Outtle-Receipts today 97 cars, or 1, 619 head, all through stock; total for 4 days 4,925 head; no business done in the cattle line today, there being nothing for sale.

Hogs-Receipts to-day 2,000 head; total for 4 days, 11,005; Vorkers, 86.0056.20; Philadelphia, 96.4096.85.

Sheep-Receipts to-day 800 head; total for 4 days, 8,800; Editing at 33.5036.00.

ALBANY—WEEKLY REVIEW.

AL

making 14, 780 for four days, against 14, 170 same time last week; none affered alive.

BUFFALO. Sept. 29.—Cuttle—Receipts, 1, 309; total for the week, 13, 124; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 40 cars held for shipment; 10 cars common unsold.

Sheep and Lombo—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 13, 124; no market sold for the week, 13, 124; no market sold for the week, 14, 200; and 15, 200; and 1

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispaich to The Tribums.

Liverroot., Sept. 29—11 s.m.—Flour—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s ed.

Graia—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 0s ed.; No. 2, 9s ed.; spring. No. 1, 9s ed.; No. 2, 2s ed.; white, No. 1, 6s 11d; No. 2, 9s ed.; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 11d.

Corn—No. 1, 25s ed.; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 11d.

Corn—No. 1, 25s ed.; No. 2, 25s ed.

Provisions—Pork. 80s. Lard, 51s.

Liverroot., Sept. 29—2 p. m.—Breatstaigs—Firm.

Whest—Spring, No. 1, 0s ed.; No. 2, 8s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 5s ed.; No. 2, 23s ad.

Rest unchanged.

Liverroot., Sept. 29—Latest.—Cotion—Steady at 5 15-1666644; sales 12,000 bales; specula. 2n and export, 2,000; American, 6,000. Sales of the week, 8s,000, of which exporters took 8,000 and speculators took 8,000. Total stock, 721,000; American, 22s,000; receipts, 56,000; actual export, 6,000; amount affoat, 181,000; Am rican, 25,000; forwarded from ships saide direct to spinners, 1,000; American sales, 47,000.

Yams and fabrics at Manchester dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 15,000 grs; American, 4,000 grs; California while wheat, average, 18 100610s; do club, 10se10s 2d; red Westers apring, No. 2 to No. 1, 9s 10de20s 6d; do winter, 9s 4de60s 6d.

Four—Westerp canal, 22s ed654s. Corn—Western mixed, 21s, 2d220 6d. Cuts—American, 3-2d3 6d.

Barriy—Emerican, 30 ed. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

Creas—Fine American, 50s 2d.

Processors—Frame mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 70s. Cheese—Fine American, 50s 6d. Lard—American, 36s.

Tallos—Fine American, 50s 6d.

Patroleum—Spirits, 115s; reaned, 12s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; Ripments—Corn, 42,000.

Wool—In good demand; firmer; stock light; Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 42,8 45c; extra, 4044 tc; medium extra, 4044 tc; coarse and Western fine, 38540c; medium fine, 42c; coarse fine, 37439c; combing, washed, 47650c; combing, new washed, 55c; Canada combing, 50c; fine, unwashed, 55c; Canada combing, 50c; fine, unwashed, 40442c; extra merine, pulled, 29,835c; No. 1 and superfine, 29,935c; Telas fine and medium, 2027c; do coarse, 18,920c.

do coarse, 18620c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—Flour—Steady; superfine, \$3.50; extra, \$4.0004.50; XXX. \$4.7506.25; family, \$6.5067.50: family, \$6.5067.50: family, \$6.5067.50: family, \$6.5067.50: family, \$6.5067.50: family, \$6.5067.50: family, \$6.50.00: \$6.500.50: family, \$6.500.50: famil Corn-Mesi-In good domain.

Hay-Market dull; prime. \$18.00018.00; choice, \$20.00.

Provisions-Pork quiet but steady; mess. \$17.30.

Provisions-Pork quiet but steady; mess. \$17.30.

Lard nominally unchanged; theree, \$11.25011.50; keg. \$12.00012.25. Bulk mests quiet but steady; shoulders so the steady shoulders so the steady shoulders. \$1.20.

packed. Baous-Market guild shoulders. \$50.00 demand; small. 17c; ordinary verses, 100184; good demand; small. 17c; ordinary verses, 100184; good demand; small. 17c; ordinary verses, 100184; good demand; small. 17c; ordinary verses, 1196184; good demand; small. 17c; ordinary verses, 1196.80.

From the state of the state

Brun-Steady; 70c.

Br. Louis, Sept. 29.—Cotton—Quiet and weak;

87. Lours, Sept. 28.—Course—Quiet and seems bales.

Boo bales.

Flour—Steady and unchanged.

Flour—Steady and unchanged.

Flour—Steady and unchanged.

No. 3 do, \$1.00&1.00\$ cash; \$1.00&1.00\$ October.

No. 3 do, \$1.00&1.00\$ cash; \$1.00&1.00\$ October.

Corn—Market easier; mixed Western, 40%240%c bid cash; sales 40%0 October: 38%c bid vester. 40%240%c bid cash and laactive; 370 bid cash '42c bid September; sales 34% October. Rarier steady and unchanged; 58c bid cash and October. Barier steady and unchanged; 58c bid cash and October. Barier steady and unchanged. Bulk: meats—and Course.—Fork dull and unchanged. Bulk: meats—and the sales and th

36, 000 bu; bata, 10,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Sept. 29. — Flour—uniet, but steady.
Grain—Wheat dull and inver: No. 2 red Western, \$1,2361,25; No. 3 do. \$1,1861,20; common Western mixed, 59\c. Oats acarce and firm; in good demand; white Western, 40041c; mixed do, 36238c. Rye dull and heavy; 55\c000cc.
Provisions—Mess pork, \$18,25\c00e418.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 7\c00fc; clear rib, 9\c00e4\c00e4c; hams, 16\c00e417c. Lard—Market easler; refined, \$11.75.
Bulter—Steady and unchanged.
Offse—Strong and unchanged.
Whishy—Steady; \$1,12.
Petroleum—Quiet; refined, 25\c00e4\c00e4ce; crude, 12\c00e4\c00e4ce

Process wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

Tolkno, Sept. 29.—Flour—Steady.

Orain—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, 51,17;
No. 2 do, 51,10; amber Michigan, spot and September, 51,18; October, 51,18; November, 81,184; No. 2 do, 51,10; No. 1 do, 51,10; No. 2 do, 50, 51,184; No. 1, 51,174; No. 3 do, 51,00%; rejected red, 59c; No. 2 amber Hilmon, 51,214. Corn quiet but steady; high mixed, 49/4c; low mixed, 48c; no grade, 47%c; damaged, 45%c; Oast adult; No. 2, 24/4c; white, 39c; Michigan, 35%c; rejected, 28%c.

Receipts—Flour, 600 bris; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; cost, 10,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1, 400 bris; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; cost, 10,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1, 400 bris; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; cost, 10,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Costor—Inactive and lower; 10,000.

Provisions—Scarce and firm; good demand at full prices. Orain—Wheat strong; red, 51,009.113. Corn dull, 40,000 bu.

Provisions—Fort fulr and firm; \$16,50. Lard quiet; steam, 10/4c; kettle, 116415/c. Bulk meats sleady and firm; 70674c; 18,706.75, 260%c. Barley fair and higher; steam, 10/4c; kettle, 116415/c. Bulk meats sleady and firm; 70674c; 18,706.75, 260%c. Barce main and mixed, 25%c. Steam, 10,600. Barter weak and lower; Western Reserve. 25620c; Contral Ohio, 2224c.

Milwaukyz, Sept. 28.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged; No. 24%c. Steam of the steam of th

COTTON.

New ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Cotton irregular; sales, 4,000 bales; good ordinary. 94(20%)c; low middling, 10 e00%; middling, 10 e10%; good middling, 110 ill%; receptat, net, 2,600; gross, 4,300; exports to Havre, 2,600; sail, 13; stock, 54,236; week's sales, 13,700; receipts, net, 18,624; gross, 28,325; exports to Livergool, 1,620; to Havre, 2,426; to New York, 4,125; by sail, 13.

Charleston, Sept. 22.—Cotton steady; middling.

IRON. Pittssuma, Pa., Sept. 28.—Pig from to prices unchanged; No. 1 foundry \$24.00, months; No. 2, \$23.00023.50; Grey forg

ARKANSAS ELECTION RETURNS.

the allegations of the St. Louis R Detroit Free Press, that the Asso reports of the Vermont and Mai were claborately prepared, so as esult to the best advantage for the

FALL

Ex. C, per b

J. HICKS N,

113 East Madison-st. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steams between New York and Havre, calling at Flymor (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The spice vessels out this favorite route for the Continent, (Calvers, 1988) and the Comprovided with Electric Bella, will sail from pler 48, foot, of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

St. Germain, Reculouz, Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 p. Labradov, Sangler, Saturday, Oct. 7, 8 a.m. Or da. Frungent, Saturday, Oct. 14, 2 p. m. Friest and Saturday, Oct. 15, 2 p. m. Friest and Saturday, Oct. 16, 2 p. m. Friest Saturday, Oct. 16, 2 p

VICTORIA, Sept. 23. 3 pm | ALSA TIA, Oet. 14, 2 pm | BOLIVIA. Oct. 7, 7 am | ANCHORIA, Oct. 21, 7 am | BOLIVIA. Oct. 7, 7 am | ANCHORIA, Oct. 21, 7 am | New York to Giasgow, Liverpool, London, or Lo'darrachim, 888, to 880. Intermediate, 430; secrenge, 68. New York and London:
GORDON CASTLE. Sept. 20 | ANGLIA, Oct. 7, 7 am | Column 1835 to 870; Steerage, 28.

Dunfts issued for any amount at current rates.

**HENDERSON BROTHERS, 98 Washington-6.

STATE LINE.

National Line of Steamships,

Swy York to queenstewn and Liverpool.

Nor Liverpool and Queenstown.

ENGLAND, Sept. 20, 2p. m | ITALY, Oct. 14, 2:00 pm |

EGYPT... Oct. 7, 7:30 a m | THE QUEEN, Oct. 7, 7:30 a m |

Cablin passage, \$35, \$60, and \$70 currency. Insurational at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$30, 30 meters at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$30, 50 meters at reduced rates.

AMERICAN LINE PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL

Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.

General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Medians,
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every fassage aby from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hobbins,
Rates of passage—From New York to Southamptes,
London, Harre, and Bremen, first cabin, 8100; second
cabin, 800, gold; steerage, 830 currency. For freight
of passage apply to
2 Bowling Green, New York.

TOPPO

COMMON SENSE TRUS The only Trus that positively cures rapture, sure secured without binding the body and paratric limbs. The United States Government and tries in Europe select it as the best in the world. affectured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PAR Office of State-st., Chicago, Abdominal and U Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings one of our speed

Manufactur of of Lasten for any remaining the first and remaining the first and remaining the first and the first